The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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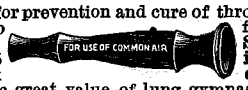

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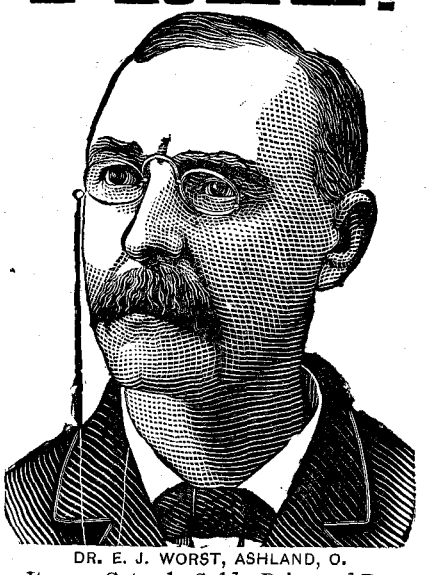

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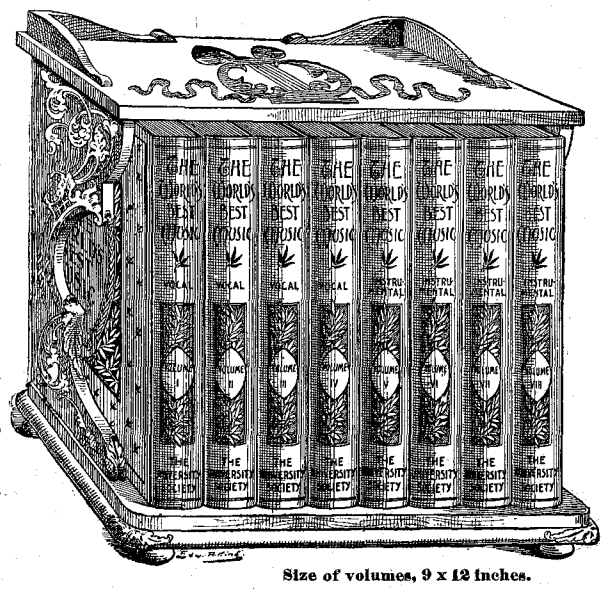

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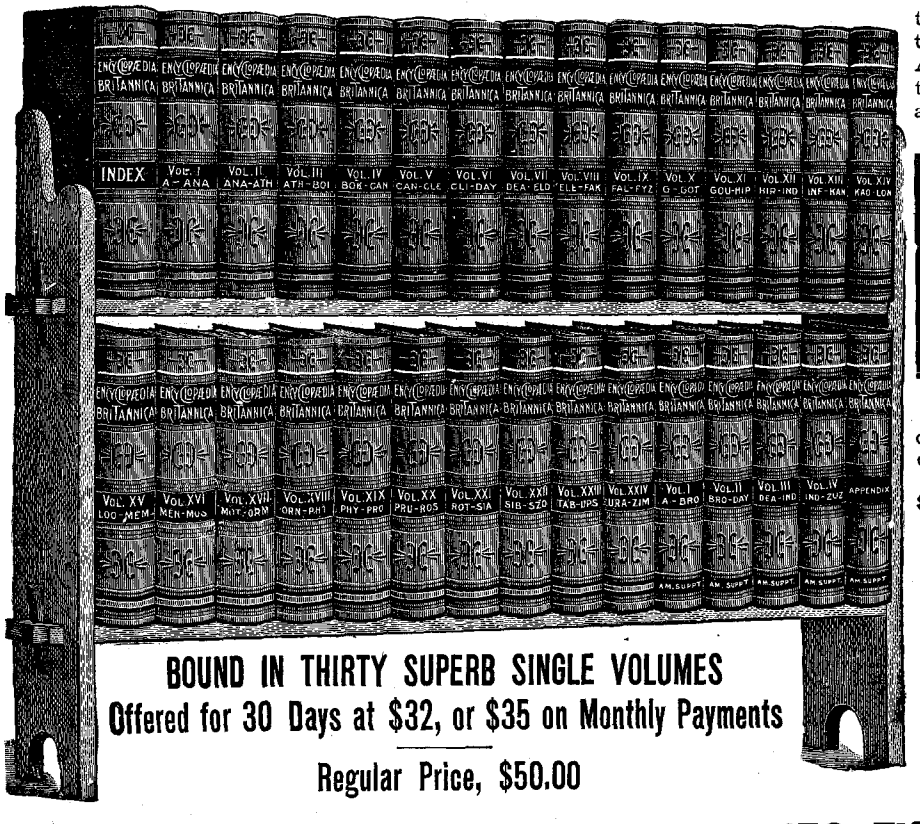

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ELECTIONS.

ALTHO not a vote was cast either for Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley last week, the most important result of the balloting, as viewed by the press of the country, seems to be that these two men have been chosen to lead the Democratic and Republican forces next year. It has come to be accepted as a political rule that a man who can carry a doubtful State by his personal influence has an almost invincible claim to a nomination for the Presidency, and the Republican victory in Ohio and the fusion victory in Nebraska, therefore, make practically sure another contest between McKinley and Bryan. The voting does not seem to have determined the campaign issues quite so plainly as the standard-bearers; but the Republicans seem content to make the fight on expansion and the gold standard, and the Democrats who follow Mr. Bryan seem disposed to reaffirm the Chicago platform (with a stronger plank on trusts) and to oppose expansion. Not less important are the foreshadowings of next year's result as found in last week's returns, and it is here that the prophets who are reading the signs of the times begin to diverge.

Each party, happily, succeeds in finding comfort for itself in the returns. "It is plain to be seen," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), "that the general tendency and drift of popular approval is toward the Democratic Party." The sustained Democratic majorities in Virginia and Mississippi, the Democratic gains (over the last prior election) in Ohio and Massachusetts where the Republicans won, and the Democratic victories in the doubtful States of Maryland and Nebraska lead the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) to the belief that "the verdict of the people is a scathing rebuke to the Administration, amounting to a repudiation of McKinleyism." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) notices that in Ohio itself the successful Republican candidate fell far short of receiving an actual majority, and thinks that if the Democrats had been led by a more popular candidate and Mayor Jones with his 100,000 votes had not been in the race, as next year he may not be, Ohio would probably have gone Democratic. *The Republican* concedes that the expansionists can find reasons for encouragement in the returns, but believes that the sentiment against imperialism is steadily rising and in the end will win.

Not all the opposition press, however, hold that the Administration has sustained a defeat, or anything like one. Few papers have attacked the President more often or more fiercely than the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), but *The Post* reads in the returns an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Administration. "The country's support of the President," says *The Evening Post*, "is now an accomplished fact." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which opposes both McKinley and Bryan, says that the elections "mean a victory for imperialism in a majority of the States voting. There is neither honesty nor profit in denying this. They mean also a triumph for Mr. McKinley." The Republican press agree pretty unanimously with the sentiment which the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) voices when it predicts that "on the basis of yesterday's figures in the twelve States which had elections, the Republicans will sweep the country in 1900."

Mr. Bryan's Prospects.—"A traveler setting out from Portland, Me., might traverse the entire continent to Portland, Oreg., without putting his foot upon the soil of any Democratic State or Territory, save that in passing from Iowa to Kansas he would be obliged to cross the southwestern corner of the State of Nebraska—Bryan's State—which has just been carried by Populist and Democratic candidates representing his principles. Our neighbor *The World* publishes a map of the Union with those States and Territories which at their most recent elections have been carried by the Republicans printed in dark shading, the Democratic States being white. As Democratic there appear only the old Southern States, minus West Virginia and Kentucky, but reinforced by Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana. Nineteen States are Democratic; the rest, including all the most populous States, are Republican. Put in tabular form, with the electoral votes of each State given, the account stands thus:

Rep. States.	Electoral Votes.	Dem. States.	Electoral Votes.
California	9	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware	3	Colorado	4
Illinois	24	Florida	4
Indiana	15	Georgia	13
Iowa	13	Idaho	3
Kansas	10	Louisiana	8
Kentucky	13	Maryland	8
Maine	6	Mississippi	9
Massachusetts	15	Missouri	17
Michigan	14	Montana	3
Minnesota	9	Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4	Nevada	3
New Jersey	10	North Carolina	11
New York	36	South Carolina	9
North Dakota	3	Tennessee	12
Ohio	23	Texas	15
Oregon	4	Utah	3
Pennsylvania	32	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4		
South Dakota	4		
Vermont	4		
West Virginia	6		
Wisconsin	12		
Washington	4		
Wyoming	3		
Total	285	Total	162

"This is a terrific showing of the country's want of confidence

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on the party of Bryan. And it does not tell the whole story, for it is not open to question that Maryland would vote against him should he be again nominated. Montana and Idaho, even, following the example of Wyoming and South Dakota, might return to the Republican column. On the other hand, should Washington, Wyoming, and South Dakota give their votes to Bryan, as they did in 1896, the defection of those States would be nearly offset by Maryland; so that the table we give above represents the full strength of Bryan in the Union. The wildest dreamer, the most irresponsible visionary that ever invaded a political headquarters, could not take the map of the Union as the States stand to-day and figure out a majority, or anything like a majority, of the Electoral College for Bryan."—*The New York Times* (*Ind.*).

The Bosses Won.—"It is difficult to find in the election returns much discomfiture for the bosses of American politics. One may interpret the results as he pleases regarding trusts, silver, or imperialism; the fact remains that Croker and Platt in New York, Quay in Pennsylvania, Hanna in Ohio, and Gorman in Maryland will see no rebuke for themselves in the figures. New York City was strongly for Tammany, and the interior of New York gave Platt a tighter grip upon the State legislature. In Pennsylvania the opposition to Quay, which last year found expression in the gubernatorial [?] candidacy of Rev. Dr. Swallow, seems to have disappeared. The carrying of Hanna's own city and county by Jones is a stinging reflection upon the Ohio boss, yet the general result in the State was not such as to impair seriously his control of the party machinery. In fact, Hanna is claiming that Nash's plurality is due to the efforts and popularity of Hanna. Maryland certainly gave no rebuke to Gorman by defeating for governor a man who deserved reelection on state issues and replacing him with one of Gorman's creatures. In New Orleans the old corrupt Democratic municipal ring, which was thrown out of power a few years ago, has been returned to power. Only in Kentucky was there a real rebuke to bossism, but even there the bossism of Goebel was less a present reality, perhaps, than a threat of a bossism to come in case he were elected governor of the State."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

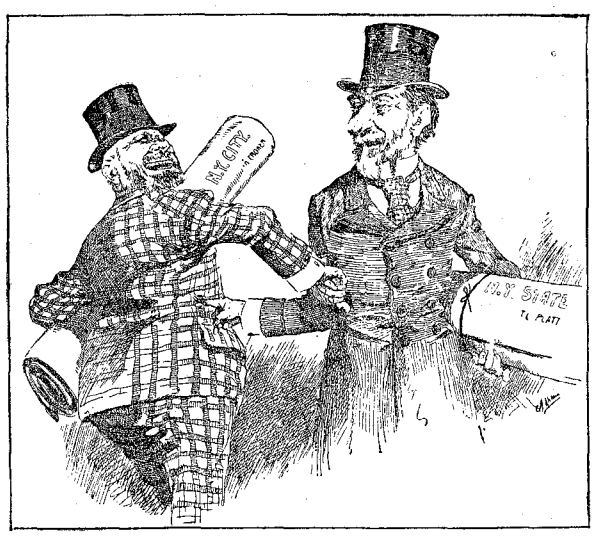
OHIO, NEBRASKA, AND MARYLAND.

Ohio's Republican plurality of 55,000, Nebraska's plurality of 12,000 for the fusion (Democratic and Populist) candidates, and Maryland's return to the Democratic column by a margin of 30,000 votes are considered significant results. The Democratic press think that in a national election the conditions in Ohio might be so different that their party would carry the election, and the Republican press think that Maryland, in a similar way, is likely to be found Republican next year. Nebraska, it is conceded, will probably continue to support her "favorite son," Mr. Bryan.

Party Lines Broken in Ohio.—"There seems to have been more independent voting in Ohio on Tuesday than was ever before seen in that State. The fact that Jones received a support twice as large as was ever given a third candidate is only one sign of the disregard of party lines. Even more striking evidence of the same disposition was the great difference between the plurality of 50,000 for Nash as the head of the Republican ticket and that for Caldwell, the candidate for lieutenant-governor, who was cut by so many thousand voters of his party that he is barely elected. Caldwell was opposed by the Anti-Saloon League, because he has been the counsel for liquor organizations, and the movement against him, whether well founded or not, developed a strength which surprised the managers on both sides. The high-water mark of independent voting was reached in Cleveland, where Hanna suffered the worst blow ever administered to a boss in his own city by the cutting down of the vote for his candidate, Nash, to ridiculously small proportions, while at the same time McLean was rebuked by many thousands of Democrats, who abominated his boss rule in their party and followed *The Plain Dealer* in opposing him at the polls, the 'usufruct' in each case going largely to the benefit of Jones as a harmless candidate who could not possibly be elected."—*The New York Evening Post* (*Ind.*).

Nebraska's Tribute to Mr. Bryan.—"The verdict in Nebraska is a significant tribute to the personality of Mr. Bryan. It means that the State is loyal to her distinguished son, even tho nature and the laws of supply and demand have nullified his teachings. Early in the campaign it became plainly manifest that Bryan was the issue in Nebraska. With no important state office to be filled, it became generally recognized over the country that his political future was at stake in the contest. There is not the slightest ground for assuming that the people of Nebraska took any stock in the issue of 'imperialism.' In fact, there have been grave doubts whether Mr. Bryan took himself seriously upon this question. In his remarkable canvass of Nebraska Mr. Bryan has simply furnished fresh evidence of the fact that he is capable of commanding a great personal following, regardless of any issues. It is idle to deny the captivating elements of his personality, neither is it profitable to disparage his abilities. He has traits of character and a winning plausibility of utterance that appeal to the plain people. Mr. Bryan was the only issue in Nebraska. *The Times-Herald* will not evade the logical conclusions of the contest. It means that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee in 1900—a fact that should be highly gratifying to the friends of sound money all over the Union."—*The Chicago Times-Herald* (*Rep.*).

Why Maryland Went Democratic.—"The general result of yesterday's election in Maryland, while not unexpected, is even



"We, Us and Company."—*The New York Herald.*

Bryan: "He always has all the luck. Well, I got the one I went after hard, at any rate."—*The New York Herald.*

ELECTION-DAY WINNERS IN CARTOON.

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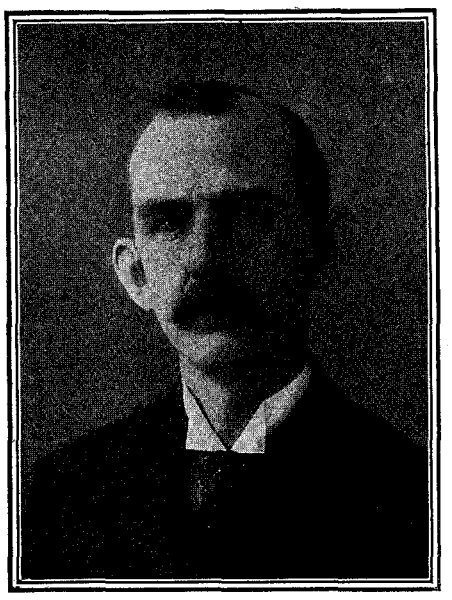
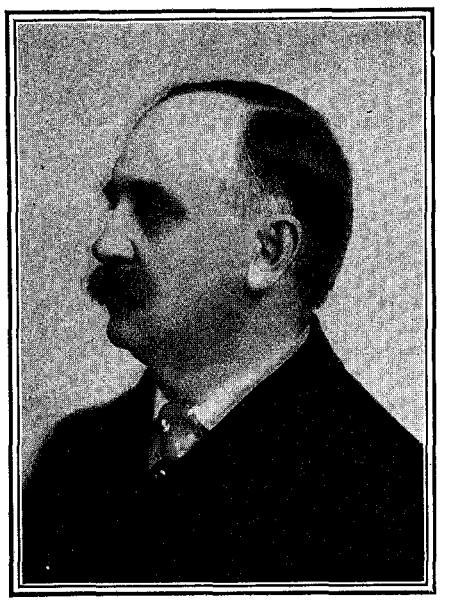
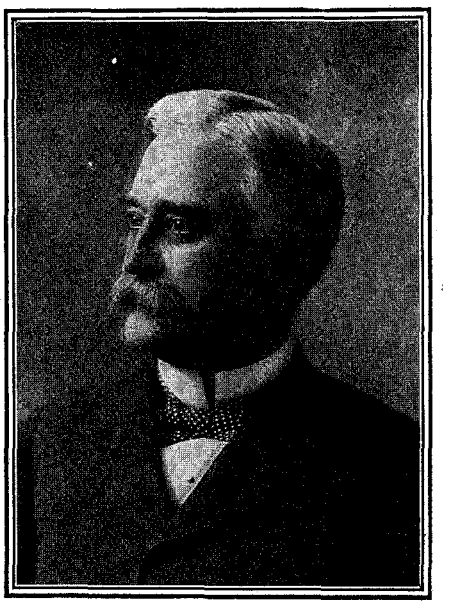


W. MURRAY CRANE (REP.), of Massachusetts.



GEORGE K. NASH (REP.), of Ohio.



JOHN WALTER SMITH (DEM.), of Maryland.

THREE NEW GOVERNORS.

more emphatic in its character than the most sanguine Democrats had anticipated. The Democratic victory derives special significance from the fact that the excellent official record of the Republican gubernatorial nominee and his high personal character gave his party the advantage of a candidate who seemed likely to be more acceptable to independent voters than any other whom it could have put forward. Governor Lowndes's defeat, therefore, can in no way be considered as a reflection upon him personally or as a rebuke to his administration of public affairs. A variety of causes contributed to Democratic success. In the first place, Maryland is, under normal conditions, a Democratic State, and Democratic voters this year were practically united in the support of a ticket which was conceded to be unobjectionable in its *personnel*, and which represented the untrammeled will of the party. Apart from all other influencing causes, the State this year would have swung back into its natural moorings, because there was really no sound reason why Democratic voters should support the Republican ticket. While the Democrats were united and enthusiastic, the Republicans were disturbed by dissensions in Baltimore and other sections of the State, and were handicapped by the prominence of certain individuals and elements which disgusted and alarmed respectable members of their own party as well as decent citizens of all political persuasions. Even had the Republican Party been thoroughly harmonious and united, it could not have triumphed in the face of the profound distrust excited by some of its adherents and factions and of the no less profound conviction that the public interests, all things considered, would be safer in Democratic hands than in those of their opponents."—*The Baltimore Sun (Ind.)*.

KENTUCKY, IOWA, AND OTHER STATES.

THE result in Kentucky, it seems likely, will not be accepted without a contest, so that the early comments are premature; but enough opinion has appeared, both before and after the election, to show that Mr. Goebel, the Democratic candidate, has not the united sympathy even of the Democratic press, and that if he is declared elected some disposition will be shown to attribute it to the peculiar election law, passed, it is charged, to secure his election. As in Maryland, the fight in Kentucky was made on local, rather than on national, issues. In Iowa, however, the campaign issue was expansion, and the Republican margin of 60,000 or more is taken to indicate that Iowa will be Republican next year, as, indeed, it has been for many years. Kansas, which voted for Bryan in 1896, appears with a Republican majority of 12,000; New Jersey, Democratic until 1896, stays Republican by 20,000 margin; New York is Republican by 17,000 majority; and South Dakota, which supported Bryan in 1896, has a Republican majority of 4,000 this year. Virginia and Mississippi remain Democratic strongholds, and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts as strongly Republican.

Everybody Satisfied.—"A peculiarity of Tuesday's elections is that so many parties profess to find comforting things in the returns. The various 'isms' loosely classed under the name of 'Socialism' are elated over the vote given to Mayor Jones in Ohio. The Bryanites are jubilant over the fusion victory in Nebraska. Old-line Democrats declare that they see in Maryland's action the return of better days for their party. The Republicans find not only comfort in the results in Ohio, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and South Dakota, but an indorsement of their policy and authorization to proceed on the lines they are now following. Of all the professions of satisfaction, those of the Republicans can alone be re-

WHOA BOY!!
Another mule stampedes with the heavy artillery.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

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garded as sincere or well founded. There were two issues plainly put before the people—expansion and free coinage of silver. To expansion the Democrats put themselves in opposition, and in their platforms in several States reasserted their faith in the 16-to-1 heresy. Having stood on these planks in the campaign, the Democrats can not blink the conclusion that the popular verdict was against them on both issues. In no State that voted on Tuesday were both of these issues more emphatically presented than in Iowa. There the Republicans renominated Governor Shaw, who two years ago was elected by a plurality of 30,000 as an uncompromising advocate of the single gold standard. To oppose Governor Shaw the Democrats nominated a prominent free-coinage man who endeavored at first to limit the campaign to the currency controversy. Finding that he was not making votes by talking 16 to 1, the Democratic candidate took another tack and made the welkin ring with denunciations of 'imperialism.' Governor Shaw met him on this issue and the contest waxed hot. The Democrats appealed to the great German vote for support against 'militarism,' and trotted out the bugaboo of conscription, but all in vain. The Germans are the best posted people in the world on military matters, and those in Iowa knew the difference between an army of 100,000 recruited by voluntary enlistment and the great host of their fatherland kept up by forced military labor. Iowa on Tuesday gave Governor Shaw more than 60,000 plurality. The Republicans got an overwhelming indorsement for their legislative ticket. But seldom in the history of the State has Iowa given such a plurality for the Republicans as was recorded Tuesday."—*The Boston Transcript (Ind.)*.

A Democratic View.—"The returns from New York show that some Democrats would rather defeat their party than let certain leaders have the glory of victory. Ex-Senator Hill directed the forces in the country and Croker the forces in Greater New York. The country lost and the city won. It has been known for a long time that Croker wanted to extend his boss-ship all over the State, but whether that had anything to do with the losses in the country remains to be seen, but the result certainly eliminates Hill from the list of state leaders. The turning down of Mazet was brought about by decent Republicans joining with the Democrats. The 'Mazet commission' was a Platt scheme to besmirch the reputation of prominent Democrats, and, if need be to accomplish its purpose, reflect upon the commercial, financial, and social integrity of the city. Platt intimates that he will have Mazet seated when the legislature meets, whether he was fairly elected or not. The result in the other States was what was expected. The sum of the influence that the election of last Tuesday will exert next year is that Maryland, before a doubtful State, is now safe for the Democracy in 1900 Nebraska, which was more or less doubtful, can be counted for the Democratic nominee. So the Republicans have strengthened their hold on States that could be counted upon with certainty in any event, and the Democrats have made two doubtful States absolutely certain for their candidate in the Presidential contest. On the whole, therefore, the Democratic Party is the winner, and it is a substantial victory. It secures sixteen electoral votes that were before in doubt."—*The Kansas City Times (Dem.)*.

The World's Commercial Language.—The constant and irresistible advance of the English language, while other tongues, notably in Austria, have to make desperate struggles for a chance to exist at all, is brought to mind by the remarks of the Chinese Minister—himself representing a tongue spoken by a quarter of the globe's population—before the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of his remarks:

"He expressed regret that there was no universal commercial language, and suggested the designation of one as one of the most proper duties of the congress. But the natural and inexorable process of the survival of the fittest has already selected a universal commercial language, and the Chinese Minister has mastered it, for he addressed the congress in very good English. A dozen years ago Robert Louis Stevenson found that the Polynesian crew of his schooner could communicate with each other in English, tho they belonged to different nations, or tribes, and did not speak each other's language. Even the French officials of Tahiti spoke some English. The two nations that speak English are decidedly the foremost commercial nations of the world. England's commercial and political power is far more widely extended throughout the world than that of any other nation, and the United States has been teaching English to people from every nation on earth who have come here, and is now pushing its foreign commerce into every country of Europe besides the regions of Asia and Africa that European nations have long supposed were their property commercially. English is already more extensively spoken than any other language, and it is distinctively the commercial language of the world. It may yet become the diplomatic language."

THE PARTITION OF SAMOA.

LITTLE protest has been aroused by the reported agreement which is to give Germany two of the three largest islands in the Samoan group, with an aggregate area of 1,000 square miles, and leave to the United States the island of Tutuila, which covers one twentieth of that area. The general feeling seems to be that the less of Samoa we have, the less trouble we shall have. By the new arrangement, about 40,000 of the islanders will be under German and 3,500 under American rule—a fact which is also taken as an omen of more peaceful times for our Government than when we tried to help rule the entire population. As a large number of the white inhabitants of the islands are Germans, it is thought that they will be better content, too, with German than with British or American rule; and as the British Premier has said in a public speech that England is satisfied with the islands that Germany gives her elsewhere in exchange for her rights in Samoa, the agreement is accepted as a happy solution of a most vexing problem. So much for the troubles we are rid of. As to what we retain, the 50 square miles of islet under our flag contain Pago-Pago, said to be the best harbor in the entire Pacific archipelago; and harbors for coaling and cable facilities (so Rear-Admiral Bradford has just explained in his report to the Secretary of the Navy) are what we now need. What the Samoans themselves think of the new plan, no one seems as yet to have taken the trouble to inquire; but several papers have remarked that the partition of the islands is a rather curious outcome of what was originally an international combination to preserve the native government. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks, however, that there will "probably be no great regret" over the agreement, and the Washington *Star* agrees that "the chances for friction have been reduced to a minimum." The plan "will rid this country of its preposterous Samoan entanglement," says the New York *World*, "excusing it from the duty of periodically shooting the natives into openly bowing before one clouted king while they secretly conspired for another." If Apia were in British instead of German hands, thinks the New York *Journal*—

"we should have had free trade and less friction than we are likely to have with the Germans. The natives, too, would probably have had a pleasanter time. Still, as the Samoans of late have shown a disposition to turn from their British and American protectors and ally themselves with the Germans, we are under no particular obligation to preserve them from the sort of rule they seem to want . . . Our new possession is undeveloped and thinly settled as yet, but if we have a liberal trade policy and an honest and intelligent government we may build up a port on the harbor of Pago-Pago that will overshadow Apia in commercial importance."

The New York *Times* is glad that we have dissolved our partnership with Germany:

"We may cheerfully accept the proposals of Germany as 'a good riddance.' This is not diplomatic language, but it is accurate. We have proved, to our own dissatisfaction and to that of everybody else concerned, that we can not safely or peaceably carry on a 'condominium' of anything with Germany. Our offi-

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cial ways of looking at things are altogether too different. With the best will in the world on both sides, the arrangement would be unworkable. So an international commission has decided, voicing the results of experience. Even with England alone there would be friction, but with Germany there has been and can be nothing else than friction."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* and the New York *Sun* do not agree as readily as the rest of the press that the arrangement is all that could be desired, and remark that it might be well to examine the plan with considerable care before accepting it.

OUR INTEREST IN CHINA'S BREAK-UP.

THE widely credited report that our Government has called upon the governments controlling "spheres of influence" in China, asking them for written guaranties that they will respect our treaties with China, and not make discriminating tariffs against our goods, has brought to the public attention a development of world politics and international commerce that has been little thought of in this country. American attention is so occupied, in the far East, with the somewhat unexpected result of the break-up of Spain's colonial empire that comparative little thought is given here to the other and more extensive disintegration in that part of the globe. The partition of China seems to be popularly considered an Old-World affair, outside the sphere of American interest; and Lieutenant Hobson's prophecy, made in a recent report, that Manila will some day rival Hongkong as a great trade center may have added to this feeling, on the ground that if the European nations do secure China's trade we know where there will be plenty more just as good.

While we are waiting for Manila to reach that predicted eminence, it is worthy of note that even five years ago the value of the direct sea-borne trade between China and the United States, as reported by Consul-General Jernigan, was greater than between China and the European continent, Russia excepted; that it was more than double that between Russia and China; and that it amounted to nearly five eighths of the direct trade of Great Britain with China. For the year ending with June we sent exports to the British island of Hongkong to the value of about $7,730,000, most of which was probably reshipped from that port into the Chinese empire; and for the same fiscal year our direct exports to China were about $14,500,000, as against about $10,000,000 for the year before. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, in his recent book on "China in Transformation," says:

"The volume of the United States trade with China represented more than one seventh of the entire foreign trade of the empire in 1896. While the import trade from China has increased slowly, the export trade to China has increased one hundred and twenty-six per cent. in ten years, and is more than fifty per cent. larger than the German exports."

China's break-up would, it seems probable, cripple our trade there seriously. The province of Manchuria, for example, lies within the Russian "sphere of influence," and altho Russia has announced that the port of Talien-wan, the terminus of the Siberian Pacific Railway, will be a "free port," it is not thought likely that the Czar will long continue to let American trade push Russian trade out of his own territory. Mr. John Barrett, formerly our Minister to Siam, says of Manchuria (in *The North American Review*):

"The growth of the demand there for certain classes of American cotton goods has been phenomenal. It was not many years ago that the market was very limited. There are even on record reports of consuls and of special agents of cotton firms which said that there was no field for the expansion of American trade. To-day the marvel of business interests in northern China is the development of the market for American cotton goods in Manchuria. When I first visited New-chwang, the gateway to Manchuria, American imports were not over 15 per cent. of the total; on my last visit they were more than 50 per cent., with the proportion increasing every day! Notwithstanding this marked growth, only a small proportion of Manchuria's millions has been reached. If the great northern provinces of China now require $7,000,000 worth of our cottons, there is no valid reason why they should not in ten years from now consume $20,000,000 worth. A few years ago $3,000,000 represented the value of the trade. When we consider that the cotton-mills of New England and the South are supplying this demand in Manchuria, and that they have even been kept running when other mills have been closed, there is every reason why those two sections should join together in insisting that the open door shall always apply to Manchuria."

As the United States is one of the great wheat-raising countries of the world, it is a matter of great moment to us that the Chinaman is cultivating a taste for the many dishes that can be made from flour. Some statistician has estimated that if each person in one of China's densely populated provinces could be induced to buy one biscuit a day from us, all the biscuit factories in the United States would have to run day and night the year round to fill the demand. Mr. Barrett records that the appetite for American flour is rapidly growing:

"Some of our consuls and trade experts declared, but a few years ago, that wheat flour would never be accepted in large quantities by the Chinese. It was contended that they did not want it, did not need it, and could not be induced to take it. The exporters of California and Oregon were even advised to spend no more money in an effort to build up a market. And yet the development of the flour trade is even more marvelous than that of cotton. The shipments, for instance, from Portland, Ore., to Hongkong have increased 1,600 per cent. in the last ten years, and, taken with those of San Francisco and the Puget Sound ports, aggregate many millions of dollars per annum! Considering what a small portion of China's millions has commenced to use flour, it is difficult to place any reasonable limit on the future demand."

Basing his argument on our present exports of $40,000,000 value to the far East, Mr. Barrett predicts a rich future for our Chinese trade, and sees no reason why it should not expand soon to $300,000,000. To reap this golden harvest, however, aggressive action is needed. We must hold the Philippines and stand firmly for the open door in China. These accomplished, the necessary measures to clinch our hold as "the paramount power of the Pacific" are set forth by Mr. Barrett as follows:

"I would say that the most important step . . . is the early construction of the Nicaragua canal. Every year's delay in carrying out this great enterprise will cost us ten times as many millions of dollars in trade as would its immediate digging. . . .

"The second important point is the laying of a cable across the Pacific Ocean, from some central Pacific-coast point, like San Francisco, Portland, or Puget Sound, to Hawaii and thence to the Philippines, Japan, and China, with possibly a branch to Australia. The tremendous monopoly of the present telegraphic connection between the far East and America is a great handicap to the development of trade with the United States. . . . . .

"The third great necessity is the immediate improvement of the passenger, freight, and mail steamship service of the Pacific. Vessels equal to those crossing the Atlantic should be placed on this route, and as many as possible should fly the American flag. . . . . .

"Fourth, the Government should bear in mind, in its appointment of ministers and consuls to Asiatic capitals and ports, that only men suited to the peculiar Asiatic conditions and demands, both political and commercial, should be sent there, and when once good men have made a record for themselves they should be kept in their places. . . . . .

"Fifth, there should be established at such main points as Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore American banks to handle the exchange with the United States. At present there is not a single American banking institution from one end of the coast to the other.

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"Sixth, American firms should make a practise of sending only the very best men to represent them in the far East. They should be men of tact and diplomacy, as well as of energy."

As to our policy as a nation toward China and the powers, Mr. Barrett says:

"First, we should stand firmly and persistently for the integrity of the Chinese empire, and use our influence for the inauguration of reforms of government; second, we should insist on the 'open door' and absolute freedom of trade, in accordance with the stipulations of the old Tientsin treaties, from Canton to Newchwang; third, we should direct our political and moral influence against the delimitation of alleged 'spheres of influence,' or actual 'areas of operation,' and withhold formal recognition thereof until, or unless, fourth, seeing the inevitable development of such spheres and the consequent break-up of the empire—without willingness to resort to war—we should demand and insist upon the open door and freedom of trade with and in these areas of quasi sovereignty; fifth, we should consider the advisability of securing a port in northern China, but only in the event of the break-up of the empire, or by legitimate purchase and treaty; and sixth, the United States as far as possible should work in harmony and on the same lines with other powers having similar commercial interests, to protect them from further limitation."

Our Government's reported interrogation of the powers controlling Chinese ports is viewed by the press generally as a prudent move, necessary, indeed, if we wish to keep our Chinese trade. The Richmond *Times* says: "This is a pretty serious business and it has no proper relation to the mouthings we hear every day about imperialism and the like. But imperialism or no imperialism, our trade must be protected, and our Chinese trade is of too much consequence to this nation for it to allow any other nation to forcibly oust us of one dollar's worth of it. That is what the people of the cotton States demand." In the first nine months of this year cotton cloth worth over $7,500,000 (an increase of $2,000,000 over the average of the last two years) was shipped from this country to China. It will be too late to save this trade, several papers point out, if we wait till these powers actually annex what are now only spheres of influence, for then our treaties with China will have no force in the transferred territory, and they can make whatever tariffs they please. The preservation of the open door for our goods, therefore, says the New York *Press*, can be "secured only by arresting the dissolution of the empire." Several other papers see that our interest lies in keeping the empire intact; "but," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "in the present decrepit condition of that nation there will be great difficulty in preventing the seizure of segments of it by some of the big European countries." While we might find ourselves alone in defending China in the final crash, there is a widespread opinion that in our present demand for the open door "there is reason to believe," as the Chicago *Evening Post* says, that we "will have the cooperation of both England and Germany in this humane and civilized undertaking." Indeed, the Kaiser's visit to England, the Anglo-American era of good feeling, and the smooth settlement of the Samoan question have caused some talk of a new Triple Alliance, to be made up of England, Germany, and the United States. All these rumors have led the anti-expansionist press to renew their protests against "imperialism" to which they think our country is tending. The Springfield *Republican* foresees certain war in the next century over the Eastern question, and predicts that the United States will be dragged into it. The Baltimore *Sun* says that "we have no desire to be mixed up in the tangle of the conflicting ambitions of the powers in that quarter of the globe." The rumors of an alliance, thinks the Baltimore *Herald*, "seem rather designed to force us into one than to convey information of an accomplished fact. All approaches which aim at making us one of the arbiters of China's future should, at least, be most carefully considered before they are favorably received."

COLLEGES AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON'S letter to the trustees of Iowa College resigning the chair of applied Christianity in that institution has attracted almost as much attention as Dr. Andrews's resignation from the presidency of Brown University three years ago, or the somewhat similar positions in which Professor Ely at the University of Wisconsin and Professor Bemis at the University of Chicago were placed on account of their economic views. Professor Herron relieves the trustees from any imputation of having forced him to resign. The chair was especially endowed for his occupancy, with a full understanding that his views were such as would bring attacks upon the college; and for six years his teachings there have been the subject of much public controversy. His letter reads in part:

"When you established this department I came to it in all good faith, thinking you were prepared for whatever might come, and hoping that in time my academic work might take its normal and organic place among other departments of the college, and I be held individually responsible for my public words, through books or from the platform.

"So far as the interior workings of the college are concerned, the end sought for has been achieved. The department of applied Christianity has now a perfectly organic and even incidental place in the life of the college. It has not hindered the steady growth of the college, both in the number of its students and in the quality of its work. Nor can I conceive of a more harmonious or cooperative faculty—a faculty made up of wholesome and self-sacrificing Christian men and women.

"None the less your position as trustees is made more serious and difficult each year by the recurring demands for the removal of the chair of applied Christianity and its occupant. These demands come not only from the press and from public men who feel indignant at my teachings concerning property, but from old and sincere friends of the college, who feel that its well-being is being put in jeopardy because of the lack of support from men of financial means and of influence among the churches. . . .

"The reports of the secretary and of the faculty committee, at the last annual meeting of the board of trustees, seem to verify this opinion. The college is outgrowing its equipment; its needs are rapidly increasing; yet the money to supply these needs can not be had while I continue to teach in the college. At least, this is what men of means almost universally say when approached, and it is what you, as trustees, are given every reason to believe. . . . . .

"It is certainly true that the doctrines of property which I hold are subversive of the existing industrial and political order. I do believe that our system of private ownership of natural resources is a crime against God and man and nature; that natural resources are not property, and can not be so held without destroying the liberty of man and the basis of the religion of Christ. This common and equal right of all men to the earth and its resources, as their common inheritance from God, I expect to always and everywhere teach.

"The faith that it is true and that it must ultimately be applied is dearer to me than my bread or life. But I recognize that the constituency of this college is equally sincere in believing such teaching to be dangerous and untrue. I recognize fully the right of men to support only such freedom as they believe in, and I am unwilling to force them to even seem to support such freedom and teaching as they do not believe in. . . . . .

"Educational institutions, as now organized and supported, dependent as they are on gifts of money from the existing social order, afford no place for the teaching of disturbing social ideals, tho it can not be said that human truths that are new will always be outcast and vagabond upon the earth, even when rudely spoken, until accepted and made a part of the past.

"As college education is now organized, however, I question any man's right to teach that which the college constituency does not want. He may as an individual teach the people who care to hear him, but not as a member of an educational institution which he does not represent. In any case, I am as sure of the right of men of wealth and of conservative political and religious opinions not to want me there as I am of my right to want to stay. And

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tho I can not remain in Iowa College in peace, I leave it in peace, and my deepest love will abide with it."

Even those who hold views opposed to those of Professor Herron commend the spirit of his letter. The Chicago *Evening Post* (November 3) says his words do him "great credit" and "compel a tribute even from his severe critics." It continues:

"Dr. Herron admits that his convictions are not such as existing educational institutions can properly be expected to teach. The doctrines of property, Dr. Herron holds, are subversive of the existing industrial and political order. Christianity as Dr. Herron 'applies' it forbids private ownership of land and other 'natural resources.' In other words, Dr. Herron is a Christian Socialist, if not a Communist like Count Tolstoy. His beliefs are dear to him, and he has a perfect right to advocate them on his own responsibility. But an educational institution which regards such beliefs as false, impossible, and anti-social is bound to dissociate itself from the men who propagate them. Dr. Herron himself says: 'I question whether an existing college or university is any place for the sort of work I am trying to do. I do not know that a present-day educational institution can rightly make place for the mere apostle of an ideal, whether he be right or wrong. Institutional education has chiefly to do with what has been said and done rather than with what is to be said and done in the future.'

"The resignation has relieved the college from embarrassment and disturbing controversy, and it has not impaired Dr. Herron's freedom to teach his peculiar doctrines. Both are to be congratulated on an inevitable divorce."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (November 4) calls his letter of resignation "a most manly letter," and adds: "The manner in which Dr. Herron has taken leave of Iowa College will add greatly to the respect in which he is held wherever sincerity of thought and unselfishness count for more than the particular doctrines any man may hold on the political and social problems that vex and perplex mankind."

The Boston *Transcript* (November 3) says: "His whole letter, in which he broadly discusses all the aspects of the case, is characterized by a manly and gentle spirit which commands at once sympathy and admiration. . . . It is hardly necessary to state that Professor Herron's views, as he puts the case, tend to be 'subversive of the existing industrial and political order.' But few who read his letter will be disposed to question his entire honesty and sincerity. He is true to his leadings, but he refuses to let what he considers the truth embarrass others with equal rights to their opinions and with responsibilities in this particular case much greater than his."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE best General Buller can do is to give the Ladysmith situation absent treatment.—*The Detroit News.*

THE open door in China is designed to let other nations in, but not to let the Chinese out.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

FIRST COLORED CITIZEN: "Whut you think 'bout dis here Filipino policy?" Second Colored Citizen: "Dunno; I neber played it."

WHEN a man goes into Ohio politics hereafter he should first take the precaution to have his leg amputated.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

A MAN in Admiral Dewey's position could scarcely be expected to care much about a small prosaic matter like the Presidency.—*The Washington Star.*

THE *Ohio State Journal* says, "McKinley's record is an open book." The sultan of Sulu is ready to admit that it is an open pocketbook.—*The Omaha World-Herald.*

IN future, Great Britain should begin sending reenforcements several weeks before she picks a quarrel with distant farming settlements.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

HUMANE.—The Boers may at any rate be depended on to go back to farming after the war is over, instead of flooding the market with magazine articles.—*The Washington Star.*

IT might be construed as an unfriendly act if Uncle Sam should send a representative to South Africa who knows something about the art of war.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IN view of the general result, it is about time for Senator Mason to step into the vestibule and inflame his countenance with a few more incandescent blushes for his native land.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

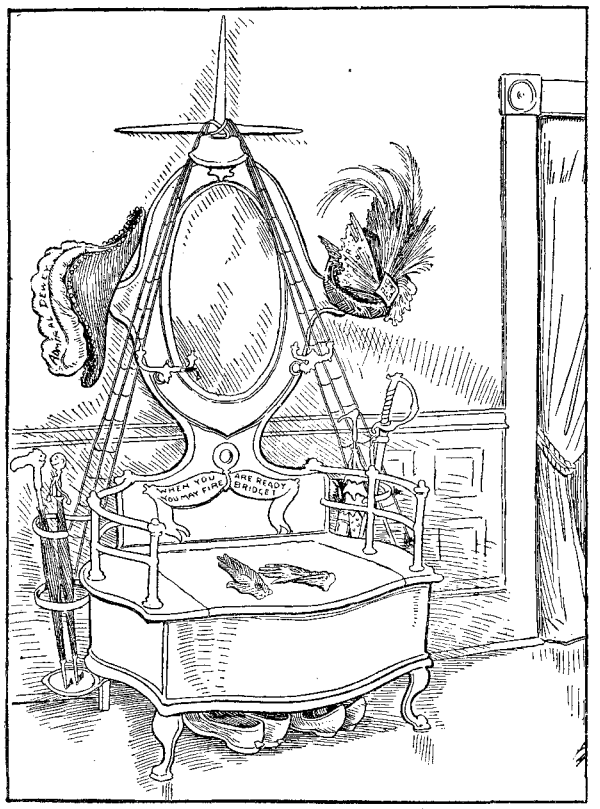
IF Senator Mason and Senator Pettigrew would arrange to blush alternately, instead of simultaneously and all the time, the strain on their blushing powers would not be so great.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE CENSOR.—Newspaper Man: "I should like to telegraph home that the commanding general is an idiot!" Censor: "I regret to inform you that we can permit the transmission of no military secrets."—*Life.*

"GENERAL," said Aguinaldo's private secretary, as he looked up from a copy of an American newspaper, "President McKinley has refused to meditate between the British and the Boers." "Good!" cried the unassimilated Filipino; "cable my congratulations to Krüger."—*Life.*

THE members of the Chicago anti-imperialist conference did not adjourn without making an impressive threat. They declare their intention of contributing to the defeat of any anti-Aguinaldian party. The full strength of the conference is 160 votes. Let the Republicans beware.—*The New York Sun.*

AMONG a number of amusing schoolboys' essays contributed to the current *Cassell's Saturday Journal* is the following by a youthful essayist, aged ten: "Krugger and Kannerbulism is one. He is a man of blud. Mr. Chamberling has wrote to him sayin come out and fite or else give up the blud of the English you have took. he is a boardutchman and a wickid heethin. lord Kitchener has been sent for his goary blud and to bring back his scanderlus head ded or alive."—*The Westminster Review.*



A BONNET ON THE HAT RACK.

Admiral Dewey has acquired the last piece of furniture for the new house.—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

KRUGER: "If this thing keeps up much longer I'll have to pass an anti-immigration act."—*The Detroit Journal.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

"THE CHRISTIAN" ON THE LONDON STAGE.

ALTHO Hall Caine's play has been seen in America for nearly a year and is still a great popular success, the English public has just had the opportunity of judging of its merits. The opinion of the London critics appears to be that, viewed by dramatic standards, it is far from possessing the qualities of a great play, whatever elements of ephemeral popularity it may possess. Mr. Malcolm Watson, in *The St. James's Gazette* (October 17), says:

"There can be no doubt whatever that the play produced last night at the Duke of York's is but an indifferent piece of work, regard it as you may from the ethical, the literary, or the instructive standpoint. Like most plays adapted from novels, it is ill-constructed and constantly presumes upon the listener's knowledge of the original book. The scenes are episodical rather than sequent, the development of character abrupt and spasmodic, and the general motivation of the piece lamentably inadequate. Mr. Caine insists that 'the professional critic too often finds that it is not only hard for him to be generous, but that it gives him a great deal of trouble to be just and honest.' Mr. Caine is wholly and irrationally wrong upon this point. The business of the 'professional critic' is to judge the thing presented to his notice by the canons of art; the public is content if it be entertained, and not infrequently finds its amusement in laughing at, rather than with, a playwright. Frankly, 'The Christian' is not a play to be taken seriously by any thinking man. It offers at every step a distorted picture of life; it appeals only at rare intervals to the true emotions; its sentiment is tawdry, its power for good or evil *nil*. In its essence it is melodrama covered with a cheap veneer of bombastic rhetoric, capable of deceiving few, however, as to the quality of the material beneath. One or two fairly powerful scenes, it may be admitted, the play contains, but even the effect of these, and particularly of that famous one which takes place in *Glory's* room between her and *John Storm*, is largely neutralized by the difficulty in which the audience finds itself of grasping its real significance. In the book the author has time and opportunity to explain *Storm's* attitude toward the woman he loves; in the drama his conduct is wellnigh incomprehensible. The art of the playwright is, above all things, to prepare the spectator for what he is about to witness; to make it clear that the catastrophe shown is inevitable—the necessary outcome of antecedent events or a specified train of thought. Mr. Caine, on the contrary, suddenly throws a tragic incident upon the stage and leaves the audience to make the best or worst of it. He forgets 'you must not pump spring-water upon a gracious public, full of nerves,' as Elizabeth Barrett Browning once eloquently phrased it."

The Westminster of the same date remarks that if the "problem play" is dead, the "program play" has taken its place:

"The 'program play' is a modern, blatant revival of the didactic. It is announced—despite, of course, the modesty of the authors—that it is going to illustrate and enforce some noble theme; it is hinted that the stage, even if it do not usurp the functions of the pulpit, will at least preach a powerful lesson to weak and sinful humanity. This, perhaps, may be well in its way. Certainly, I, for one, will never suggest that the influence of the stage for good ought to be neglected merely because its influence for evil is so great as to cause some of the undiscerning to denounce it altogether. At the same time one must remember that one can not praise a piece as a play merely because it has merit as a tract. That 'medicated fiction' is permissible one may not doubt; but, while we are willing to take a little powder in a lot of jam, we are not prepared to swallow a little jam accompanied by a great deal of powder. Now, 'The Christian' undoubtedly is a program play. Mr. Hall Caine has put such a pressure upon his modesty as to enable him to declare in advance a good deal about the object and character of his piece, which a wiser man would have left the public and the critics to discover for themselves. 'The Christian,' we understand, is intended to teach us the beauty and force of religion, and in some way to encourage the weaker brethren to strive for righteousness. Possibly there is a colossal subtlety in Mr. Hall Caine's scheme. He may believe that the theater is essentially a pernicious place, and, acting the part of a stern reformer, is endeavoring to keep people away from the theater by showing them how prodigiously dull a play may be. Certainly in no other way can one consider 'The Christian' effective as a tract, and if it be not effective as a tract it is naught, since it is nothing as drama."

GRANT ALLEN.

THE death of Mr. Charles Grant Blairfindle Allen, who attained popularity as a scientist, as a novelist, and as a philosopher, is especially regretted because he was still in the prime of life. The following particulars of his career are given in a London despatch of October 25:

Yours very sincerely,
Grant Allen

"Grant Allen was born in 1848 in Kingston, Canada, and his boyhood was passed on the banks of the St. Lawrence River. In his veins ran French, English, Scotch, and Irish blood, and the mixed blood and the wild life of his boyhood perhaps gave him his versatility. He loved nature. Every tree, rock, hill, and flower he loved.

"The groundwork of his education he got at a famous school in New Haven, the middle part he acquired in Dieppe, France. He completed at Oxford, England, winning many prizes and honors, and gaining his degree in 1871. He spoke French so well by that time that he was often taken for a Frenchman, even by Frenchmen.

"And then Grant Allen began to write. At the same time he began to earn his livelihood as a lecturer at Brighton College. Next he became professor of classics at Queens College, Jamaica, but relinquished the pleasant post in 1876 because of ill health. Small pay and lesser honors finally forced him to forsake learning for letters. 'Physiological Esthetics' was his first book. He paid for its publication himself and got neither fame nor money in return. But it attracted the attention of many scientists, including Darwin. Then came a great period of depression for the author. He wrote one hundred articles for magazines and publishers before he succeeded in having one accepted. That one was on natural history. He took the cue and wrote inimitable articles on popular science.

"In 1883 he went to live in Dorking, and his health gradually began failing, so that he was forced to spend his winters in warmer climes. But with failing health came splendid mental efforts. He commenced writing novels. Book after book fell from his pen with machine-like regularity, all of much excellence. Some of those novels turned things upside down. Young persons of fifteen, he admitted, could not read all of his novels.

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His essays in *The Fortnightly* were also startling, but carefully thought out.

"'Babylon' and the 'Devil's Die' were instant successes. 'Philistia,' 'What's Bred in the Bone,' 'The White Man's Foot,' 'Dumaresq's Daughter'—all were highly favored. 'The Color Sense,' a scientific study, showed infinite pains of research and attracted wide attention in scientific quarters. But it was his 'The Woman Who Did' that created the greatest furore. It was denounced in a thousand pulpits. It was barred from many libraries.

"The heroine sought to regenerate humanity by stepping outside social custom. She would not have a lawful husband for the father of her child, and she sought to train her daughter to those same principles. But the upshot of it was that the daughter when grown denounced the mother, and this broke the mother's heart.

"With all his success, Grant Allen advised against letters as a career. 'Don't take to literature,' said he once, 'if you've capital enough in hand to buy a good broom and energy enough to annex a vacant street-crossing.'"

The funeral of Mr. Grant Allen at the Woking Crematory was most simple. "There was no religious service," says the London *Chronicle*, "no chanting of hymns, no invocations of any creed, no appeal to any doctrine." In the presence of a few friends, mostly men of letters, Mr. Frederic Harrison spoke a short eulogy and then committed the body to the flames. We quote a portion of his address as reported in *The Chronicle* (October 28):

"Grant Allen's life, said Mr. Harrison, was a continuous protest against the creeds and conventions of the world around him, and it would be to dishonor his sincerity and courage if, in any weak compliance with prevalent habits, they were to impose any conventions on his lifeless body; it would be to do him wrong to impose on him any of the hopes and invocations, not only of the churches, but of any form of religious community whatever. Those present were plain laymen, taking a final leave of a lay thinker whom they had known in life, and not pretending to do more than soldiers did when, on the battle-field, they laid a dead comrade in the ground where he had fought and bled. . . . . .

"To those who knew the man, as well as his books, the most dominant feature of his life, said the speaker, was his lively sensitiveness to the varying aspects of nature, and to the many variations of human ideas. He had that susceptibility to impressions that was so rare in our English strain and race, and was only to be explained by his Celtic birth, cosmopolitan training, and his intense activity of mind and great receptivity to all impressions, and the sincerity of spirit which was his deepest moral characteristic. They need not to-day rehearse the immense roll of his public works, or the list of Grant Allen's many-sided literary undertakings. It would be a long catalog if he were to deal with his writings in science, theology, botany, metaphysics, history, paleontology, archeology, physiology, sociology, ethics, art, criticism, fiction. He claimed to be a popular expounder, not a final authority in science, and to him (Mr. Harrison) his most important achievement was his last great work on 'The Evolution of the Idea of God.' But neither with that nor with his multiform activity in other ways had they now to deal; enough for them that they were laying to rest forever that inexhaustible and versatile brain. Of his fiction he (Mr. Harrison) knew nothing: nor need he speak; he himself treated it as by-play."

Not every one would agree with Mr. Harrison in his light dismissal of Grant Allen's work in fiction, especially of the novel by which he will always be best remembered—"The Woman Who Did." The book is referred to by nearly every serious writer upon the theory of sex relations and constitutes one of the most prized volumes of the radical social reformer. A reviewer in *The Critic* some years ago said that a certain book, "for rank indecency, leaves Mr. Grant Allen's far behind." This called forth from Mr. Andrew Lang the following statement:

"Now it is not possible to put in words how much I differ from the opinions of Mr. Allen, as set forth in 'The Woman Who Did.' My sense of humor, my theory of life, my conception of the evolution of society, are all equally repelled, and up in arms against Mr. Allen's ideas. But as to 'indecency,' the charge seems to me idiotic. A man and woman (from motives which strike me as absurd) live as married people without any legal or religious ceremony. So do Adam and Eve in 'Paradise Lost.' But if either author is 'indecent' (which neither is), Milton, not Mr. Allen, must be blamed for that offense."

It may be added that Mr. Grant Allen himself considered this his "best possible work." "I have," he said, "written what I consider a work of art, and I am ready to stand or fall by it."

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, writing in the Boston *Transcript* (November 4) shortly before Grant Allen's death, calls him "one of the most original and fascinating personalities in modern letters." He says:

"Grant Allen means more than many people imagine. He has written too much for it all to be his best. His has been the tragic—even tho well-paid—existence of the literary temperament working for its living against many odds, odds of taste and fashion and superstition. According to his light, he has always stood for the civilized man against the—imperialistic—barbarian. Tho superficially antagonistic to Christianity and actually at variance with it in certain directions, he is, by virtue of his deep and tender sense of pity, his sense of the strife in man between lower and higher, and some mysterious necessity of choice between the two, his ardent advocacy of all we mean by true civilization—he is, perhaps, the truest, and certainly the most influential Christian in modern English letters. The literary quality of his work may be cheaply criticized—tho the average excellence of it, in relation to its bulk, is astonishing—but his significance as a force in many directions is beyond denial. When the mists of contemporary misrepresentation clear away from his name, he will be seen to have been one of the most original and important and beautiful personalities of our time."

LITERARY SWEATSHOPS.

AN account lately given in a New York paper of the way short stories are turned out by the piece—or yard—in New York Grubdom, to supply the voracious appetite of "literary syndicates," furnishes instructive reading, and is, altho humorously told, no doubt substantially true. It appears that these syndicates furnish light, very light, fiction to thousands of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. The writer of this account (in the New York *Evening Post*) tells of meeting a friend who was one of the workers in this literary mill, and the following details are furnished by him. He says:

"The stories are, as you say, very simple. The prices paid by the Blank people would not compensate the wear and tear on one's brain of more complicated plots. And then they are short—never much more than two thousand words. Practise is what does it. The first time I tried one, I had to walk about the streets for a couple of hours to construct the story in my head—or I thought I had—and it took me three hours more to write it. That was a severe lesson. I soon found, by inquiry and calculation, that carrying packages to customers from a small grocery would be more paying work than this, because the consumption of energy entailed by the making of one story would exhaust me for nearly two days. That was before I hit on the 'trickling' plan.

"When you write a two-thousand-word piece of fiction by the 'trickling' plan, you first get your paper and pen, then you think of a girl's name. The name is pretty sure to bring some sort of phantom into your mind. Try it yourself, and see if it doesn't. You do something to your phantom's hair, or eyes, or figure, to give her individuality. You must, because these phantoms are naturally indeterminate. Then you put her somewhere where a nice girl would look well—a sidewalk of a country town, or her boudoir, in front of a dresser, or her parlor. Writers of this type of fiction should never say 'dressing-table' or 'drawing-room.' Then you let the story trickle. I found some difficulty, at first, in keeping it from slopping over the limit; but that can be done by finding out how many pages of your paper will hold two thousand words of your writing, and numbering the pages beforehand. If you write one hundred words to a page, you have to

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begin getting things happy when you see 'seventeen' on the left-hand upper corner of your paper. Because, you know, of course, you must get things happy at the finish.

"I found that, after a little practise, I could trickle out two thousand words in this way in about two hours and forty minutes. Later, when my phantoms became familiar to me, the 'trickling' increased in speed, and the Blank people still seemed quite satisfied with my product. That was in the early days, when they used to read the stories before paying me for them. Out of about thirty stories they rejected only three; one of those three was a story in which I had allowed myself to become interested and forgotten to make the happy ending; in another there was half a page of broken English spoken by an old Frenchman—broken English counts in the trade as 'dialect,' which is tabooed. In the third there was a negro, described as such—the Blank syndicate either deny the existence of negroes, or are agnostic about it, I don't know which.

"I could tell you of other methods which I discovered for myself later. One was a variant on the primitive 'trickling' method; instead of calling up a phantom character in your story, you call up a phantom storyteller, and let the whole thing trickle out in the first person. When I had got that plan into thorough working order, it reduced the time of production to a very few minutes over two hours. The plan of making a note of some incident and working out from it, when the time came to write the story, was very fast, but it may surprise you to hear that I found there was danger of complication in it. You have to look out sharp for complication, not only because it increases the strain of the work, but also because it carries you over your space limit.

"But by this time I had got beyond submitting stories for approval. The syndicate would simply order so many stories a week—three at first, then five—and I was to hand in a story and receive cash down, without waiting to have the stuff read. That was when I began to discover my own multiplicity. Oh, yes. Behold in me Elaine Cartwright, F. M. Dash, Cobb, and, I have no doubt, many others whose names I have never seen. I don't mean to assert that Elaine, or any other of these, is I and no other. Other writers may at times have figured as Elaine, or as Cobb, or as Dash. I only say that my work has appeared under these names, as well as, probably, under others which I have never seen."

As to the people who read this species of sweatshop literature, the modest author says that it has often puzzled him to think "who on earth could read that sort of stuff":

"I have seen specimens of it clipped from Arkansas, Colorado, and Kentucky papers, and I have reason to believe that it has obtained currency in Connecticut and western New York. One 'timely' piece of drivel was reprinted in the New York ———. And the worst of it was that this particular rot was a selection to which it had pleased the syndicate to affix my own name. I rather think that the syndicate had reasons of its own for not wishing me to see my babies again after they had left my hands and been paid for. Once I begged them to let me have the proofs to look over in case the printers might nod here and there; this request was not refused, and, yet, somehow, I never saw those proofs in that office. Altogether, the behavior of the syndicate in regard to the names on those stories struck me as remarkably smooth and even wily.

"I think I must tell you about the 'Clarence' series," he continued with a chuckle. "I was turning them out at that time on the method of trickling in the first person, with incidents or thoughts to serve as germs. This Clarence of mine was supposed to be a man whom everything reminded of something that had happened in his own experience, which extended over a long life in many lands. Some of his stories were really not half bad, I must say. I thought it would be a good idea to keep him going through a series, keeping his identity throughout. I will not say that I had no idea of making my syndicate print a number of my stories under one name or else under no name at all. Certainly, that was just what my Clarence would naturally do for me; if one of the series appeared under the name of Cobb, say, the next could not appear as the work of some one else. But I never saw one of the 'Clarence' lot in print—and they certainly did tell me, as courteously as they could, that Clarence must stop. The reason they gave me was, that when a constant reader of one paper, say, in Buffalo, picked up some other paper, and found Clarence telling a story in that other paper, then the reader would probably suppose that this story was a reprint of the same story he had read last week in his own paper; editors objected to this risk, and their objections lowered the market value of the plates. It was a bitter aspersion on Clarence's reputation as a *raconteur*, and he did not survive it. Yes, that was the end of poor Clarence."

Altogether, it is a marvelous revelation of human nature and of literary tastes, remarks the writer in *The Evening Post*. "Who are the readers of F. M. Dash and of Elaine Cartwright?" he asks. And what would Macaulay's New Zealander say if by chance a thousand years hence he should cross the Atlantic and in the ruins of an office building near the crumbling pillars of the Brooklyn Bridge find the stereotype plates of the great Blank syndicate?

TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION."

THE first impression made upon the reader by Tolstoy's new story appears to be its extreme simplicity, even naïveté, of style. Nothing is hidden, nothing is qualified. Everything is straightforward, emphatic—even, it is needless to add, dogmatic. This quality of decisiveness is, says a writer in *The Academy*, increased by a certain air of grim irony—the irony of the old man who has experienced all that life has to give, and who sees with straight, keen vision beneath the trappings of civilization, and with a smile thrusts them aside. To the understanding of old age, even the court of law with its pretentious gravity has no glamour. It is Tolstoy's task in this book to tear the mask from things; and he does it gravely and without haste or bitterness, but with iron hands. *The Academy* thus refers to the account of a murder trial which occurs early in the book, as an illustration of this grave iconoclasm:

"At the moment one does not perhaps notice what is happening, but by the time the scene is over, and Maslova has been sentenced to Siberia for a crime she did not commit, the full force of the author's saturnine device is felt, and we know in a score of ways that no one sitting in judgment upon her is more honest than this prostitute, and most are less so. Here is an example:

> The president, who had to take the chair, had arrived early. The president was a tall, stout man, with long gray whiskers. Tho married, he led a very loose life, and his wife did the same, so they did not stand in each other's way. This morning he had received a note from a Swiss girl, who had formerly been a governess in his house, and who was now on her way from South Russia to St. Petersburg. She wrote that she would wait for him between 5 and 6 P.M. in the Hotel Itália. This made him wish to begin and get through the sitting as soon as possible, so to have time to call before 6 P.M. on the little red-haired Clara Vasilievna, with whom he had begun a romance in the country last summer. He went into a private room, latched the door, took a pair of dumb-bells out of a cupboard, moved his arms twenty times upward, downward, forward, and sideways; then holding the dumb-bells above his head, lightly bent his knees three times.

"As the trial proceeds, with its terrible issues, we now and then observe the president glancing at the clock. To take another passage—the judges are entering the court. Every one rises as they come in, Justice incarnate:

> Last came the third member of the court, the same Matthew Nikítich who was always late. He was a bearded man, with large, round, kindly eyes. He was suffering from a catarrh of the stomach, and, according to his doctor's advice, he had begun trying a new treatment, and this had kept him at home longer than usual. Now, as he was ascending the platform, he had a pensive air. He was in the habit of making guesses in answer to all sorts of self-put questions by different curious means. Just now he had asked whether the new treatment would be beneficial, and had decided that it would cure his catarrh if the number of steps from the door to his chair would divide by three. He made twenty-six steps, but managed to get in a twenty-seventh just by his chair.

"After this whatever is august about the tribunal has evaporated. Those keen eyes have pierced the 'glamour.' How very real it all becomes!

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"Among the jury who have to return a verdict on the case and vote for Maslova's innocence or guilt is Count Tolstoy's hero, Nekhludoff. Upon this circumstance and the fact that he recognizes the prisoner as his aunt's quondam *protégé*, whom years before he had seduced, the story rests. Nekhludoff is a character with whom readers of Tolstoy are familiar—a mixture of good and evil, or rather, strength and weakness, in an aristocratic framework. He is rich and idle, but he is capable of thought, and the voice of duty can still be as a trumpet-call to him. As he sits in the jury-box and sees before him what he believes to be the result of his sin, anguish settles on his soul, and the turning-point of his life is reached. He determines to amend the past as far as possible. That night he takes his resolution:

'I shall tell her, Katusha, that I am a scoundrel, and have sinned toward her, and will do all I can to ease her lot. Yes, I will see her, and will ask her to forgive me.

'Yes, I will beg her pardon, as children do.' . . . He stopped—'will marry her if it is necessary.' He stopped again, folded his hands in front of his breast, as he used to when a little child, lifted his eyes, and said, addressing some one: 'Lord, help me, teach me, come and enter within me, and purify me of all this abomination.'

He prayed and asked God to help him, to enter into him and cleanse him; and what he was praying for had already happened; the God within him had awakened in his consciousness. He felt himself one with Him, and therefore felt not only the freedom, fulness, and joy of life, but all the power of righteousness. All, all the best that a man could do he felt capable of doing.

His eyes filled with tears as he was saying all this to himself, good and bad tears; good because they were tears of joy at the awakening of the spiritual being within him, the being which had been asleep all these years, and bad tears because they were tears of tenderness to himself at his own goodness."

Tolstoy's new work, *The Academy* thinks, should please both those who "want a story" and those who ask only for a message from the master. Into it the traits of both his earlier and later periods have been fused. It is, *The Academy* remarks, as tho Count Tolstoy said to us: "The novel pure and simple I have lost heart to write; the sermon pure and simple you have no interest in reading; you shall have the two inextricably mixed." Thus the story is as truly a part of life itself as tho it were without moral intent.

WAS SCOTT SOLE AUTHOR OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS?

A STARTLING surmise is made by Mr. James Hay in his new book on Sir Walter Scott. He hints, says *The St. James's Gazette*, that it was to James Ballantyne that much of the credit belonged for the literary finish of the Waverley novels. Mr. Hay writes:

"Indeed, the peculiar nature of the connection between James and Scott has never yet been thoroughly understood. This is proved by a strange entry in the old cash-book of James Ballantyne & Co. of £3,600, being James's share of eight novels, which was paid by the publishers direct to Ballantyne in the same way as Scott himself was. Strange, is it not, that Ballantyne's arrangement should receive such a large share? Equally strange that Lockhart should be so silent regarding it. Could it be for literary work rendered to the author of 'Waverley'? . . . I believe that James Ballantyne, a man of consummate taste and literary ability, corrected and polished the Waverley MSS., which Scott, who at his best was never immaculate in style, wrote at a whirlwind pace. Probably the world will never know how much indebted Walter Scott was to James Ballantyne."

It will be remembered that at a public dinner in Edinburgh on February 23, 1827, Scott announced for the first time that he was the author of the Waverley novels, and altho this may seem to leave no room for controversy, the statement can not be reconciled with Scott's previous denials that he was the "Great Unknown." THE LITERARY DIGEST (July 25, 1896) calls attention to a yet more explicit statement from him to this effect than any recorded by Lockhart. It is in a letter written by Sir Walter on August 3, 1823, and now in possession of the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church, New York. It was written to Dr. Warren's father, Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and began as follows:

"SIR: I am favored with your letter of the twenty-sixth, which some business prevented my sooner replying to. I am not the author of those novels which the world chooses to ascribe to me, and I am therefore unworthy of the praises due to that individual, whoever he may prove to be."

THE TWO POEMS ON THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

THE question to what extent, if any, Mr. Edwin Markham is indebted for his "Man with the Hoe" to Miss Cora E. Chase (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 21) still arouses discussion, tho it seems to be a very one-sided discussion. Miss Chase's poem on the Millet painting was published in August, 1893 (not 1883), and Mr. Markham's did not appear until January, 1899. Genevieve Lucile Farrell, who was assistant editor of *The Californian* when Miss Chase's poem was first printed in its pages, writes to *The Critic* (November) as follows:

"There can be little doubt that Mr. Markham saw Miss Chase's poem in *The Californian*, for he was, at that time, in close touch with the magazine, being a contributor and subscriber to it, and being personally well acquainted with Prof. Charles Frederic Holder, the editor, and myself. He often visited the offices. Besides, Mr. Markham frequently attended the meetings of a club called the 'Practical Idealists,' to which I belonged. Miss Chase was a 'P. I.,' and the poem was written during her membership. David Lesser Lezinsky, one of the members who made it a point to discover good work, secured this poem of Miss Chase's, read it before the Practical Idealists, then turned it over to me for publication."

But, Miss Farrell asks, what if Mr. Markham did read Miss Chase's lines?

"He has taken up the theme where Miss Chase left off, and with all due appreciation of the strength of the young lady's poem, the fact that it was brought out in a Western publication long before Mr. Markham's, and caused no widespread comment, while the work of the latter seemed to take hold of and shake the critical East, shows that Mr. Markham's work stands alone upon its own individuality, direct from an original source."

Writing in *The Democrat*, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. G. E. Archer, of San Francisco, states that the process of conception of Mr. Markham's poem began fourteen years ago, and that he talked frequently with his friends about the feeling which the picture aroused in his mind. Miss Chase, it is said, was among these friends, tho she was but a schoolgirl when Mr. Markham first saw the picture. (Mr. Melville Upton, now of the New York *Evening Telegram*, was, so we are informed, the one who first suggested to Mr. Markham that he put his feeling for the Millet picture into poetry.) Mr. Archer quotes Ambrose Bierce, Joaquin Miller, and other writers of the far West, who scout the idea that there is any striking similarity between the two poems, except such as would almost inevitably appear from the identity of subject. "Miss Chase's poem," says Mr. Miller, "is a little dell here in the foot-hills, but Edwin Markham's poem is the whole Yosemite, the thunder, the might, the majesty."

The claim is also urged with force that Mr. Markham's poetical power has been shown in an almost equal degree in many other poems, tho none have struck the popular fancy as "The Man with the Hoe" struck it. On this point a letter written by Dr. Max Nordau to Mr. John H. Johnston, of this city, which is now going the rounds of the press, is pertinent. Dr. Nordau says. "Mr. Markham is a great poet. I place him higher than Walt Whitman, as his form is more artistic and beautiful. There is sometimes a Miltonic ring in his verses and Swinburnian richness in

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his rimes and rhythms. And as to his philosophy and emotions, they are of the noblest kind. I owe you lasting gratitude for having been the means of my knowing such a fine artist."

WOMEN IN LITERATURE.

THE larger conception now prevalent of women's place and work in the world has been traced by many thinkers to the great impression made upon Europe by the mental strength and forceful rule of Queen Elizabeth. Since her reign, women have slowly but with increasing frequency taken a share in the arts and in literature. Of the twenty-five hundred names of authors recorded in a fairly representative catalog of the standard writers of ancient and modern times, it was lately noted that four hundred were names of women, and that of these nine tenths lived during the present century. In *The Independent* Kate Upson Clark gives some of the causes which she thinks have prevented and which still deter most women from authorship. She says:

"The reasons why women have been so late in entering upon the literary life are many. Of course the great fact that education was not considered proper for women until, broadly speaking, the present century is the chief one.

"In the next place, at least four fifths of our women are married at an early age. They are so constituted that, when they are once the possessors of husbands and children, these become the paramount interest of life. It is doubtful whether great achievement in any intellectual pursuit is possible when it is made a secondary interest. The first impulse of a man also is to work for his loved ones, but his work must be outside, while the woman's is inside. He has every incentive to excel in his profession, in order to preserve the lives and promote the happiness of his family. His work must therefore take the first place with him, in a sense in which a woman's usually can not. Lord Bacon, however, considered it a misfortune for even a man with high ambitions to marry. 'He that hath a wife and children,' he says, 'hath given hostages to fortune.'

"The unmarried woman, therefore, the unhappily married, the woman whose children have grown up before her force has abated, or the widow, we find excelling in many forms of literature, while the happily married woman rarely figures in such exalted activities. Let the young woman choose between the muse and matrimony. She can hardly ever have both."

Miss Clark finds another drawback to the success of women in their sensitiveness, which environment and possibly nature have made keener than that of men. The ordeal of criticism and oft-defeated hopes is too trying a one for any but the hardiest spirits among them. Still another drawback to their success, she says, is their modesty. Many of the brightest women have been the inspirers of men, and they have been content to let their genius shine through that of another. St. Augustine of Hippo, Herschel, Daudet, Renan, Rossetti, Lamb, Wordsworth, and Browning—or, to mention newer lights, Hardy and Hall Caine—have all been deeply indebted to women, either mothers, sisters, or wives. How far the names of these self-effacing women should have been inscribed upon the title-pages of their works the world will never know.

Most Popular Books of the Month.—The books most in demand in October, according to *The Bookman*, show some slight changes over those of the early autumn. "Richard Carvel" now leads "David Harum," and some new works appear. The fifteen leading books in New York are as follows:

"Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill; "David Harum," by Edward Noyes Westcott; "When Knighthood was in Flower," by Edward Caskoden; "No. 5 John Street," by Richard Whiteing; "Children of the Mist," by Eden Phillpotts; "Prisoners of Hope," by Mary Johnston; "The Orange Girl," by Walter Besant; "The King's Mirror," by Anthony Hope; "The Lion and the Unicorn," by Richard Harding Davis; "The Market Place," by Harold Frederic; "Red Rock," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Ione March," by S. R. Crockett; "That Fortune," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," by Edwin Markham; "The Fowler," by Beatrice Harraden.

In London, Miss Fowler's "A Double Thread" continues to lead, and the two books which lead in America are still at the foot of the list in the British metropolis. The English list is:

"A Double Thread," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler; "No. 5 John Street"; "The Market Place"; "The Fowler"; "Ione March"; "Mammon & Co.," by E. F. Benson; "The Orange Girl"; "The King's Mirror"; "Kit Kennedy," by S. R. Crockett; "Trooper 3,809," by Lionel Decle; "A Solitary Summer"; "Elizabeth and her German Garden"; "Kipling" (6*s*. edition); "The Individualist," by William H. Mallock; Works on Dreyfus, (various); "The Human Boy," by Eden Phillpotts; "Richard Carvel"; "David Harum."

International Activity in Bookmaking.—So much has been said about the "overwhelming flood of new books" at the present day both in this country and in Great Britain that it is rather surprising and rather agreeable to learn how low both these countries stand in the statistics of international book production. *The St. James's Gazette* (October 21), alluding to the ingenious advertisement of the London *Standard's* "Library of Famous Literature," remarks:

"According to the diagrams which head the advertisement, Great Britain produces less than a third of the new books produced by Germany, and not very many more than half of the new books produced by France, and considerably less than the total produced by Italy. The numbers given are: Germany, 24,000 new books per year; France, 13,000; Italy, 9,500; Great Britain, 7,300; United States, 5,300; Netherlands, 2,500. If, however, England is thus low in the general production of new books, she leads in the production of novels, heading the list with 2,438, Germany leads in educational works with 5,442, arts and sciences with 2,938, *belles lettres* with 2,453, and travel with 1,139; while Italy leads in political economy with 2,994, and France in history with 1,164. However, one would like some further and better particulars about these statistics."

NOTES.

MARK TWAIN has returned to London and will remain there some time. He is busy with literary work.

AT the age of seventy-four, Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian poet and novelist, has decided to take a second wife. The young lady is only three-and-twenty, and is a pretty actress named Bella Nagy. The pair went to Venice for the honeymoon.

THE death of Mr. William H. Appleton removes one of the oldest bookmen in America. For sixty years he had been connected with the house of D. Appleton & Co., for many years past as its head. He had personal or business relations with Thomas Moore, Halleck, Bryant, Thackeray, and scores of other authors of England and the United States during the last half century. He was one of the leaders in the fight for international copyright.

OMAR KHAYYÁM is soon to attain to the exalted dignity of a concordance, along with Shakespeare and the Bible. It has been prepared by Mr. J. R. Tutin. Edward FitzGerald's literary executor, Mr. Aldis Wright, of Cambridge, England, is shortly to bring out another volume of FitzGerald's letters, as an addition to the "Eversley Series." We have noted in announcements for fall publication in America no less than seven new editions of the Rubáiyát.

A PERFECT copy of the first folio of Shakespeare was recently sold in London for $8,500—the record price for this always dear book. Mr. Sidney Lee, author of the recent important "Life of Shakespeare," says in *The Athenæum* that until its appearance in Christie's salesrooms its existence was practically unknown. For two centuries it had been owned by a Belgian. It is an absolutely perfect copy. Many interesting manuscript notes are scattered through the volume.

THE chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch, Colonel William C. Church, has announced the names of the executive committee which will have special charge of this work. They include Levi P. Morton, William C. Whitney, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Morgan Dix, Howard Gould, J. Pierpont Morgan, Benjamin F. Tracy, John D. Crimmins, and many other well-known citizens, each representing some business interest. Subscriptions are sought from the people of the State and nation. The money will be deposited with a trust company and will draw interest until it is used. Each subscriber's name will be preserved in the arch.

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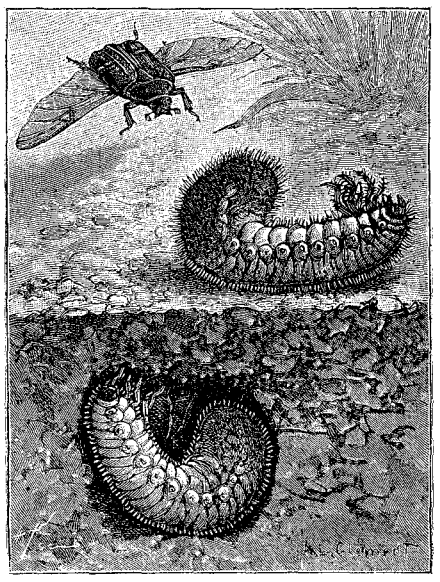
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CREATURES THAT LIVE UPSIDE DOWN.

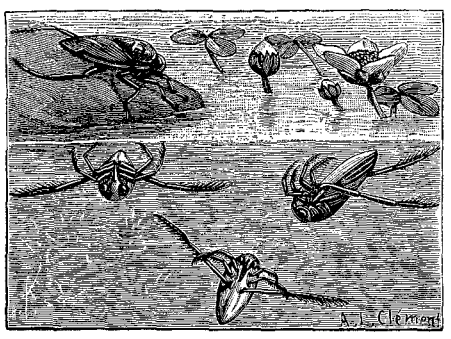
THAT we call a certain position normal and its opposite abnormal is probably due chiefly to the fact that the latter is only exceptional; otherwise the matter seems largely one of convention. Still, we are so accustomed to see animals and insects stand or walk back upward that it is something of a shock to learn that there are some that reverse this position. In *La Nature* (September 30) M. Henri Coupin enumerates the very few creatures that thus live, as we should consider it, upside down. He says:



ADULT FLORAL BEETLE FLYING, AND LARVÆ.

"They say that there is no rule without exception, and this adage is nowhere more applicable than in natural history. Nature loves the unforeseen, and this is what makes her study so attractive. One of the oddest exceptions to her general rules is certainly one that relates to the position of certain insects. The rule, almost universal among animals, is that the ventral side is turned toward the earth and the back toward the sky. Now there are some species—very few in number, it is true—where this position is reversed, without any clear indication of the reason why.

"The clearest example that can be cited, and also one of the most interesting, owing to the ease with which it can be verified, is that of the larva of the floral beetle, a beautiful beetle with bronze-metallic colors that lives near the finest blossoms, especially roses. The perfect insect is very beautiful, but its grub has no esthetic value, being a fat worm . . . with the disagreeable habit of eating the roots of potted plants and of often causing disaster in gardens and strawberry-beds. Each of its segments is divided on the back into three parts covered with yellow hairs like those of a brush. On the ventral side also are some shorter hairs and three pairs of legs, normally developed. There are many other larvæ that are not so well provided with means of support.



NOTONECTÆ SWIMMING AND ON LAND.

"This larva, which seems formed to walk like other insects, has the curious custom of moving on its back, belly upward, its feet waving in the air. It progresses by the contractile movements of its segments, aided by the hairs, which take hold of the ground. There is nothing stranger than this gymnastic feat when it is seen for the first time; the beholder can not help believing that the larva is suffering from momentary dementia; but if it is placed right side up, it turns over at once and moves off at full speed, not on its legs, but on its fur.

"'This reversal of ambulatory movement,' says J. H. Fabre, 'is so peculiar that by it alone the larva of the floral beetle can be distinguished by the most inexpert. Turn up the mold in the decayed trunks of hollow trees; kick up the soil with your foot—if you find a fat worm that walks on its back, you may be certain that you have discovered one of these larvæ. This upside-down walking is quite rapid, and not slower than the movement of an equally fat worm that walks on its legs. It is even faster on a polished surface, where pedestrianism is obstructed by continual sliding, while the numerous hairs on the back of the larva find the necessary purchase by multiplication of the points of contact. . . . In one minute, on a wooden table, these grubs can go two decimeters [about 8 inches] and on a sheet of paper as far again. . . . On a sheet of glass the distance traversed is halved.' . . . .

"The aquatic world would be jealous if it had not also some upside-down insect. . . . The *Notonectæ* [water-boatmen], whose form is somewhat like that of a boat, always swim back downward. . . . Since nature, which often seems to sport in producing odd exceptions that bear witness to the immensity of her resources, has condemned this creature to pass its life upside down, it was necessary to give it an organization in harmony with this attitude; with this intent its head is bent over toward its belly; its eyes, of oval form, can look forward or backward; its forelegs and intermediary legs, intended only for prehension, can in a certain degree be unbent, so that their prey may be grasped the more firmly. The *Notonectæ* breathe by the lower extremity of the abdomen, which they protrude above the surface of the water. Placed on the ground, they leap, but in a normal position; that is to say, back upward.

"The larvæ of the *Notonectæ* have the same habits as the adults; their color is yellowish-green and their wings are absent. They change their skin often and the cast-off hide preserves the reversed position that gives them so singular an aspect.

"Finally, we should mention the mammals of the group of Edentates, the sloths notably, which pass most of their lives suspended from the branches of trees by their claws, their backs turned downward. These terminate the catalog of creatures that live upside down."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HEALING AND GROWTH IN LOWER ANIMALS.

SOME interesting experiments on the power of healing and growth of injured parts in certain worms have just been described by Professor Hallez, of the University of Lille, before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, at Boulogne. They relate to the curious phenomena known as regeneration and heteromorphosis, of which the first relates to the power of rapid healing and replacement of parts, and the latter to the occasional replacement of an injured part by a part of a different kind, as when a worm is cut in two and a head grows out on the rear section. The way in which this curious form of replacement takes place leads M. Hallez to believe that in some worms there is a polar arrangement of cells, so that their bodies may be compared to a magnetized bar of iron. When such a bar is divided, as is well known, each part becomes a perfect magnet by itself, having two well-developed poles. So, when one of these worms is cut in half, each becomes a perfect worm, with head and tail complete. The worms experimented upon are those known as polyclades and triclades. We translate a few paragraphs from an account of Professor Hallez's paper in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 14). Says the writer:

"The polyclades, when wounded, remain quiet, and cause the two edges of the wound to approach, when they heal rapidly. Only long and sinuous cuts are mortal. With the triclades, the tendency to heal is equally marked, but the ability to keep the edges of the wounds together is less developed.

"Speaking of the tendency to regeneration among the polyclades, M. Hallez sums up his experiments thus: 'Every fragment of the body that includes the brain, wholly or in part, can give rise to a new worm. Every fragment that does not include at least a part of the brain can not complete itself.' . . . His conclusion is that the brain of the polyclades forms a center of nourishment and growth as the centralizing point of the exterior impressions and the seat of coordination of the movements.

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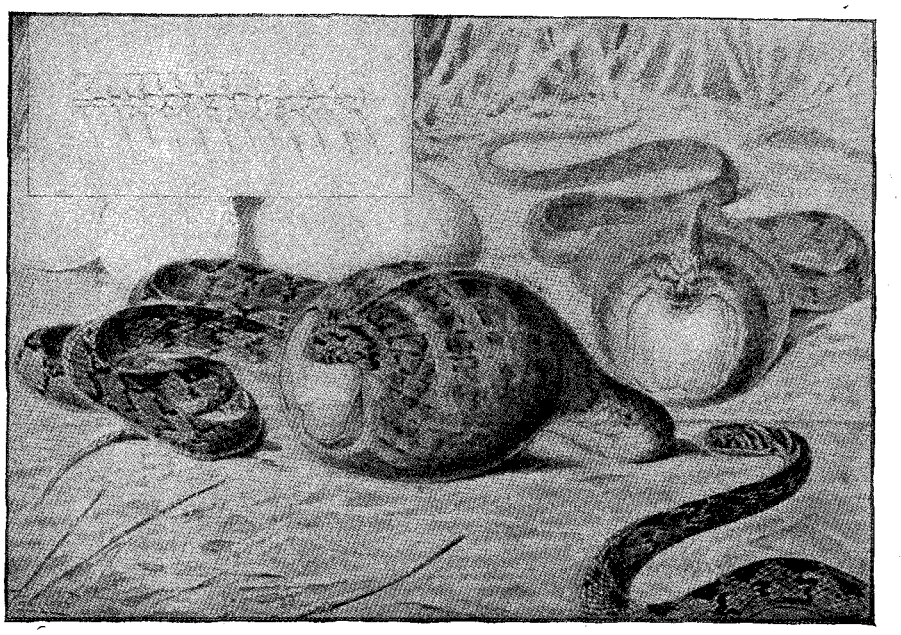
"With the triclades, any part of the body whatever is fitted to produce a new individual, the only exceptions being the end in front of the eyes, and the rear end.".

Of the curious phenomenon of "heteromorphosis," described above, which M. Hallez has observed in this connection, the writer in the *Revue Scientifique* speaks as follows:

"Cases of bicephaly [double-headedness] and polycephaly [many-headedness] are not rare. The author indicated in 1886 the process necessary to obtain heads or tails at will in any part of the body whatever. Every fragment of a triclade keeps on walking in the same direction as the entire body of the animal, as if every aggregate of cells had been polarized, as it were, by the influence of the whole system. Considering this fact and the facts that in every fragment in process of regeneration the head always appears at the forward end and the tail at the opposite end, M. Hallez observes that such fragments act like eggs in process of development, which are also subject to what has been called the law of orientation of the embryo. 'Thus,' he says, 'the triclade organism may be compared to a magnetized bar of iron. If it is cut across, there develops at the point of section a cephalic pole on one side and a caudal pole at the other, just as in a broken magnet there is a north pole on one side of the break and a south pole on the other. In the magnet, the quantity of "magnetic fluid" decreases from the center toward the extremities. It seems as if something similar takes place in the bodies of triclades, whose two extremities alone are deprived of aptitude for regeneration.'"

There is one case, the writer goes on to say, that can not be explained on this "magnetic-pole" theory. In an experiment tried by Morgan, a divided body gave rise to a head at each extremity. This would seem to be fatal to M. Hallez's theory, but he will not admit this, altho he says that the fact can not at present be accounted for because we do not know the conditions under which it took place. The whole series of investigations is extremely interesting, as being on the borderland between physics and biology.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TWO ROUGH ANODONS, IN THE ACT OF SWALLOWING DUCK'S EGGS.

Beneath them to the right, another, in a normal state. In the upper left-hand corner, a row of vertebræ with their dental prolongations for cutting up the shells.

Courtesy of *Popular Science News*.

SNAKES THAT SWALLOW EGGS.

SOME snakes are noted for the ease with which they will swallow their prey whole; but in most cases of this kind the victim becomes elongated in the process and hence better adapted in form to the reptile's throat. The python and the boa crush their prey before swallowing it and thus render that feat comparatively easy. But a small African snake known as the "rough anodon" lives exclusively on eggs and does not resort to any assistance of this kind, for it bolts them whole, without breaking the shell. In an article translated for *Popular Science News*, the following description of this reptile and its habits is given:

"It is an innocuous colubriform snake, 70 centimeters [27 inches] long and but 10 millimeters [$\frac{2}{5}$ inch] in diameter—about the thickness of one's finger—which was captured in the very act of swallowing an unbroken duck's egg, not less than 45 millimeters [nearly 2 inches] in transverse diameter. The extraordinary appearance of the animal while accomplishing this feat of gluttony is well shown in our illustration. Dasypeltis scabra (known as the 'rough anodon'), is the name of the species, and it is found throughout a large part of the African continent, from Abyssinia to the Cape, and from Sierra Leone to Mozambique; our specimen comes from the upper Kongo region, near Lake Tanganyika. In these latitudes it is not uncommon, and was long ago described as feeding exclusively on eggs.

"Now, how does it manage to get down its throat such a thing as a duck's egg, not only so much larger than itself, but also hard and perfectly smooth? We know that a common snake is aided in swallowing a toad by its hook-like teeth, which hold the prey while the upper and lower jaws glide over it alternately, and thus push it backward. Lizards, boas, the Heterodon of Madagascar, etc., are said to place the egg—of a canary or other small bird, that is—against an irregularity of the ground, or within one of their own folds, which enables them to ram it into their mouths. In the case of our Dasypeltis and its duck's egg, however, these explanations do not suffice, this genus being destitute of true teeth. We can, therefore, only suppose that a couple of membranous folds which have been discovered, one on each side of its mouth, lay hold of the shell like cupping-glasses, and thus work it into the throat.

"But here we meet with another difficulty. After the egg has passed safely between the prodigiously distended jaws and upper esophagus, it would seem as if its bulk and solidity, when lodged in a comparatively inelastic portion of the digestive tube, whose juices are unable to dissolve the shell, must quickly prove fatal to the animal. A remarkable instance of natural adaptation is afforded by the manner in which this danger is provided against. The rough anodon, as already observed, has no true teeth. So-called gular teeth, however, are present (see the upper left-hand corner of the illustration), these being really the tips of the long inferior spines of the first eight or nine vertebræ, protruding through the esophageal wall. When the shell is broken by the gular teeth, it is ejected from the mouth, and the fluid contents pass, with little or no waste, into the stomach."

A Drawback to Wireless Telegraphy.—From the outset it has been pointed out that wireless telegraphy, successful as it has been, has the disadvantage of a lack of privacy. Just as a speaker is heard by all within the sound of his voice, so the "wireless" transmitter sends its waves to every appropriate receiver within the sphere of its influence. Much work has been done toward the remedying of this trouble, but apparently without practical success. A device invented by Marconi to isolate pairs of stations from other stations surrounding them has been represented as nearly perfected, but, *The Electrician* (London) notes, it has not yet been used in practise. During the recent experiments in England the best that could be done in this direc-

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tion was to send a special call to the desired station, all the others receiving it, but taking no notice. *The Electrician* goes on to say:

"Altho we know of no really satisfactory apparatus that would enable two stations in a scattered group of, say, twenty or more stations to signal exclusively, there are several well-understood principles that, with skilful development, might be applied to that end. The simplest method would seem to be that in which the ether waves would be cut off by metallic screens from every other direction than that straight to the desired goal. Another conceivable, but, as yet impracticable, plan would be to focus the rays by means of reflectors or refracting pitch lenses, after the manner of a searchlight. It is by no means certain, however, that Marconi waves once started on a well-defined straight course would pursue 'the same straight line.' Most of the intervening objects of large dimensions, such as a hill or a large block of buildings, would probably exert an appreciable deviating influence."

IS HIGH-SPEED TELEGRAPHY PRACTICAL?

FROM time to time the daily press reports some new system of telegraphy that enables a very large number of words to be transmitted per minute. That these systems do not come into general use is due, if we are to credit *The Electrical Review*, to the fact that this high speed can be attained only after some special preparation of the message. The time employed in this preparation is usually not reckoned. *The Review*, which devotes a leading editorial to this subject (November 1), illustrates it by reference to a recent account of a new Austrian system of high-speed telegraphy, which, it is stated, showed the very remarkable record of 100,000 words per minute over a single wire. Of this it says:

"While this figure is astonishing, it by no means follows that it indicates that such a system has the least practical utility. Indeed, the usefulness of any very high-speed telegraphic system is open to grave question, because all of them that have been invented so far involve no less than three distinct operations in the sending of the message; they require the preparation of the message to be sent, its actual transmission, and the translation of the result, when received, into a form proper to be sent to the recipient. Let us assume, for purposes of argument, that a system capable of sending 100,000 words an hour should be installed between New York and Chicago, say. It is exceedingly unlikely that any expert operator would be able to prepare over 1,500 words an hour for transmission by a tape-punching or other mechanism. Hence, to feed such a line would require not less than sixty-six operators constantly working at the sending end. Similarly, at the receiving end, allowing a speed of twenty-five words per minute for translation and transcription, sixty-six more operators would be required to turn the messages as received into English for transmission to those to whom they are addressed."

These 132 operators, says the editor of *The Review*, might be employed in working twenty wires on the present quadruplex and duplex systems. In this case the messages received at the one end would require no translation, but would be immediately ticked off upon the wire by operators, and sent to their recipients. The so-called high-speed service would introduce two elements of delay—in preparation and in translation, and would in all probability be slower than the present system. To quote again:

"The method employed by the system described last week included a photographic apparatus for receiving the messages, consequently necessitating the development and fixing by photographic processes of the record as received. Nobody who has had to do with telegraphy and photography can fail to recognize that this would introduce an altogether impossible delay and a very great expense. It may therefore be argued that such a system as that described has no single advantage over ordinary telegraphy, while it introduces numerous complexities and points of weakness which are entirely unnecessary. The saving on the wires required would not pay for the photographic films if the system were worked steadily at any reasonable proportion of its capacity."

DANGER FROM THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

HE who thinks of introducing into his country an animal that has hitherto been found in foreign lands alone, whether he intends to do so for purposes of sport, to provide a household pet, or to cope with some animal or insect plague, should think twice before carrying out his plan. Animals brought in thus have often inflicted incalculable injury on their adopted land, and when they have once obtained a foothold it is almost impossible to get rid of them. In a recent essay on "The Danger of Introducing Noxious Animals and Birds," Mr. J. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the United States Biological Survey, gives an interesting review of this subject. An abstract of his article appears in *Our Animal Friends* (New York, November).

The introduction of a new animal, we are told, may so upset the existing balance of animal life as to overthrow a settlement which it had taken many ages to establish. If, for instance, the American people had known what the English sparrow was to be and how numerous his progeny, it would not have been introduced into these States if its introduction could have been prevented. There are several societies in this country for the express purpose of purchasing and importing European birds. One society at Cincinnati, Ohio, has expended about $9,000 for that purpose; another society at Portland, Ore., has been organized for the "Introduction of European Song-Birds," and has imported quite a large number of birds at a cost of about $2,000. While *Our Animal Friends* hopes the results may be pleasing, it thinks that it would be well that all such experiments be made under the sanction of the government experts of the Department of Agriculture.

Besides these voluntary importations it often happens that animals are brought into a country unintentionally. Thus trading-vessels have carried the European house-mouse all over the globe, and are continually distributing in like manner rats, snakes, small mammals, and insects. The introduction of rabbits into Australia is perhaps the most striking example of the danger of unconsidered importations. The common species was introduced for purposes of sport and was liberated near Melbourne in 1864; shortly afterward it was imported into Tasmania and New Zealand. Within twelve years the rabbits had spread over the country and become a veritable plague. Millions of dollars have been spent for bounties, poisons, and various other methods of destruction; thousands of miles of rabbit-proof fences have been built, and hundreds of schemes for destroying the animals have been suggested, but nothing has yet been found that is effectual. In 1887 no less than 19,182,539 rabbits were destroyed in New South Wales alone, but despite the efforts of the Government and private land-owners the rabits seem to be still increasing.

Another striking experience was that of the Jamaicans with Kipling's "Rikki-tikki"—the little Indian mongoose—which was imported into that island to cope with a plague of rats. It was effective; but, after it had destroyed the rats, it turned its attention to domestic animals and poultry, so that now the islanders would be glad to be rid of it.

A British Engineer on American Machinery.—A recent report, sent to the State Department by the United States Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, contains an interesting interview with an intelligent machinist who had worked both in this country and Great Britain, and who was especially competent to compare conditions in the two countries. He was first struck,

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he says, on coming to America, with the fact that our workmen could, or at any rate did, work faster than their brothers across the sea. We quote from the report, from which extracts are given in *The American Machinist* (October 26):

"'The average employee was able to turn out fully twice as much work in a given time as his fellow workman across the sea in Swindon. This remarkable result was accomplished largely through the use of improved machine and other tools. I afterward found much the same difference in the rate of production existing in many other branches of manufacture. This was a number of years ago. Meantime, and especially during the past two years, the proprietors of engine and machine works in this country have been, by foreign competition, awakened to the necessity of discarding some of their British machinery in favor of American labor-saving apparatus. The result is that few well-organized works in the United Kingdom are now without a considerable proportion of such apparatus, and the proportion is constantly increasing."

The Scotch machinist believes that our high wages have had a direct influence in bringing about this state of things.

MOUNTAIN AIR AND MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

MOUNTAIN-CLIMBERS and balloonists continually report great suffering and prostration at high altitudes. This is due, of course, to the rarefaction of the atmosphere; but the old explanation that referred it to a direct mechanical effect of the diminution of pressure on the body is now discredited. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, September 1) M. A. Dastre, in a review of recent literature on the subject, thus criticizes the old theory and indicates the truth as brought out by modern investigators. He says:

"In his report to the Academy of Sciences, Bouguer says: 'The atmosphere, having less weight, did not, by its pressure, assist the blood-vessels so well to retain their blood.'

"This purely mechanical explanation is not only contrary to the reality, but also to the very principles of physics, tho it has been put forward by physicists and accepted blindly by physicians. The atmospheric pressure represents the effect of a weight of about one kilogram on each square centimeter of the body [15 pounds to the square inch]. On the entire surface of the body, this is a total pressure of about 15 tons. A barometric variation of 1 centimeter [⅜ inch] thus adds or takes away a weight of about 157 kilograms [350 pounds]. We are, it was said, in equilibrium with this great compression. 'If it is diminished, there is, as it were, a huge cupping-glass applied to the whole surface of the body; the heart's action is not sufficiently counterbalanced; hence congestion and hemorrhage of the mucous membrane and the skin,' etc. The error of this reasoning is evident. The tissues are semi-liquid or liquid; the organism is in reality an incompressible fluid mass, which is consequently subject to the law of Pascal; pressures are transmitted through it in all directions.

"These mechanical explanations were accepted until the investigations of Paul Bert. It is not the least of this scientist's merits that he showed so well that the effects of the change of barometric pressure, as shown, for instance, in mountain-climbing or balloon ascensions, depend on two different conditions—the rapidity of the change (the suddenness of the barometric variation, which alone can cause mechanical effects), and the change itself, the direct barometric variation, which is of quite another nature."

According to Bert, the principal symptoms of mountain sickness are due to the diminution of oxygen in the rarefied air. Yet this is only temporary, for he shows that the body guards against it by an immediate increase in the number of red corpuscles in the blood—what is known technically as "hypercytemia." Some of the most violent symptoms, however, and those that are most often mentioned by climbers, such as flow of blood from the mucous surfaces, pain in the head, "bulging" of the eyes, etc., are caused by the excessive dryness of the air at high altitudes. This dryness, as well as the lack of oxygen before referred to, is due to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, so that this rarefaction is primarily responsible for the trouble, altho it does not act in any such direct way as that indicated by the old explanations. Its effects are more beneficial than otherwise in the long run, M. Dastre tells us, for to it are due the lightness and purity of mountain air that make this air the most healthful in the world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Action of Anesthetics on Seeds.—It is well known that anesthetics, especially chloroform and ether, are fatal to living beings, acting slowly when they are used in small quantities for a long time, and rapidly when they are given in large doses. This is true both for animal and for vegetable life. M. Henri Coupin has been experimenting to see whether this action extends also to organisms that possess only latent or potential life; seeds, for instance. These, says the *Revue Scientifique*, "are very favorable for study, since in them protoplasm has an extremely slow form of vitality. From the investigations that M. Coupin has undertaken, it appears that anesthetic vapors, even when saturated, are without effect on protoplasm when it is in this condition. We may draw, he says, from this fact, a practical conclusion regarding the destruction of the insects that attack grain. It is only necessary to evaporate a little chloroform in the place where the grain is stored, to kill the noxious insects without injuring the grain. Sulfid of carbon, which it has been proposed to use in similar conditions, and which is very effective so far as the insects are concerned, has the inconvenience of injuring certain kinds of grain, wheat, for instance. M. Coupin has also investigated how wet grain behaves under the same conditions, as compared with dry grain, and has proved that grains whose vitality has been revived by moisture are very sensitive to anesthetic vapors, which retard their germination or kill them, even when the dose is very feeble (about .037 of one per cent.). This latter result, he says, makes the first seem yet more striking."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New "Air-Ship."—A so-called "aerial steamship"—a huge dirigible balloon, or rather, "battery" of balloons—is building in Germany, and will shortly, we are told, have its trial trip. The following description is from the London *Spectator*, October 21: "It is in appearance 'a huge bird-cage' of aluminum, a skin being stretched over the 'wires,' while within are several balloons. The gallery and the coaches, all of aluminum, are fixed below, as is the engine, which is to drive the entire machine at twenty-two miles an hour. The lifting power of the aerial steamer is about ten tons, and the cost has already amounted to £70,000 [$350,000]. The experiment excites intense interest among all aeronauts, and the idea among them is that it may be successful. We do not see why it should not, on a calm day. If a condor can carry itself and a lamb at high speed across a valley, there seems no reason why a machine with wings as powerful, and equal power of rising, should not, allowing strength for strength, do as much as the bird. But what is to happen in a high wind? A ship or a bird folds its wings out of the way of the blast, but the aerial steamer can not do that. The cost, too, is rather tremendous—say £10,000 [$50,000] per ton of lifting power."

The Duke of Argyll, whose interesting chapter on the flight of birds, in his book "The Reign of Law," will be remembered by many, writes to throw discredit on the new air-ship, maintaining that the principle is wrong, it being necessary, in order to guide an air-ship, that it be heavier, not lighter, than the atmosphere.

THE term "wireless telegraphy" is objected to by *The Electrical Review*, which calls it a "horrible misnomer, in the same category as the expression 'horseless carriage.' 'Wave telegraphy' is considered 'an equally insufficient title' because there may be so many kinds of waves. It is not yet in the least certain how the messages are transmitted; that is, whether the agency is Hertz waves, electrostatic or electromagnetic induction, or what not. 'Etheric telegraph' is a vague and meaningless term, while 'space telegraphy' can only apply to the systems which can not be directed—soon, it is to be hoped, to be replaced by those that can be. What shall we call it?"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW LIGHT ON BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY.

THE most telling arguments made of late against the radical Biblical critics have been based on the archeological finds, especially those made in the Nile and the Euphrates valleys. The use made of these discoveries by Hommel of Germany, Sayce of England, and Halévy of France, has done much to strengthen belief in the historical reliability that formerly by general consent was accorded the Scriptures. The recent discovery of a number of papyri in the old stamping-ground of Egyptian archeologists, the district surrounding Heracleopolis, the modern Ahnas-el-Medineh, has brought to light data that seem to show that the Biblical chronology of the Exodus and the sojourn of Israel in Egypt are in harmony with non-Biblical sources. A full account of this find and its bearings on Egyptian and Biblical history we have from the pen of the famous Arabian traveler, Dr. Eduard Glaser, in the "Beilage" of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 213), from which we glean the following particulars:

One of the perplexing problems of Egyptian chronology has been the date of the opening of the era generally known as the "Middle Kingdom," which included the famous eighteenth dynasty and covered the period which runs parallel with the beginnings of the Israelitish people, especially the times of the Patriarchs. As Egyptian research had all along maintained that this period antedated the events described in the chapter in Genesis referring to these times, a conflict has been supposed to exist between Egyptian and Biblical chronology. The new papyrus find shows that the trouble all along has been an incorrect computation on the part of the Egyptologists with reference to this historic period. Professor Meyer has maintained that it began in 2130 B.C.; Brugsch, in 2466; Petrie, in 2778; and Unger, in 3315, so that the difference between the highest and the lowest was one of about twelve hundred years; yet not one could be brought into agreement with the Biblical records. The new papyrus shows that the beginning of this famous period is to be placed between 1996 and 1993 B.C., and its close between 1783 and 1780, or fully one hundred and fifty years later than even the low computation of Meyer puts it; and a space of less than fifty years now exists between the current Biblical chronology and that of the Egyptologists, where formerly there was a difference of centuries, and a reconciliation seemed impossible. The near approach of the two chronological systems has been caused entirely by the discovery of errors in the Egyptian calculations, and not in the Biblical.

The way in which the readjustment of these chronological data has been effected is deeply interesting and instructive. The papyri in question consist of temple archives found in the ruins of a sanctuary erected by King Usertesen II., and include letters, official documents, etc., of all kinds. With the information here secured is also the statement that in the twenty-fifth day of the seventh calendar month of the seventh year of King Usertesen III., the "early ascension" [*Frühaufgang*] of the dog-star Sirius would take place on the sixteenth day of the following or eighth month. It so happens that on the basis of similar astronomical statements in other documents and on the basis of an exact knowledge of the beginning and end of the Egyptian year, the commencement of the preceding era of Egyptian kings, the so-called Older Kingdom, has been carefully calculated. Dr. Brix, an authority on this subject, in accordance with the method of Oppolzer, has calculated the beginning of the Middle Rule and reached the later conclusions mentioned above, which must be regarded as reliable.

On these premises, the whole early history of Israel, including also the period of the Patriarchs, assumes quite a natural place among the ups and downs of that remarkable age. It appears now, because of the readjustment of the chronology, that the mysterious Hyksos or Shepherd Kings, reported by Manetho, made their appearance in Egypt shortly before the rise of the Israelites. From many sources in Egyptian documents it is reasonably certain that at this time the Phenician power was extending its borders wonderfully, aiming practically at the acquisition of a world-supremacy, the traces of this being found in Babylon in the East and in Egypt and Northern Africa, and even in Southern Europe, in the West. The Hyksos episode was included in this general movement. Within the limits of this great political upheaval, the Hebrews, who in reality were little more than a Phenician tribe in their primitive history, take a natural and easy place, and from this new perspective the chronology of the Biblical accounts concerning the Egyptian sojourn agree in a most unexpected manner with the data taken from other sources. "There can be no doubt that now the oldest period of the history of Israel has been placed in a clear light by the Berlin papyrus." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE CANDY-PULL SYSTEM IN THE CHURCH."

THE Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") not only finds the church of to-day in America too secular and given to the worship of material things, but he believes the evangelical churches both here and in England at fault in what he terms their attempt to make the church a sort of social club. He mentions the recent receipt of a card from a Young Men's Christian Association as an instance of this singular mixture of religion and entertainment in an institution closely allied to the church. It is as follows, verbatim:

"DO NOT FORGET

"The next Social.
"The next Candy-pull.
"The next Entertainment.
"The next Song Service.
"The next Gospel Meeting.
"The next Meeting of the Debating Club.
"The next Chicken-pie Dinner.
"The next date when you ought to make the secretary happy with your cash."

Upon this cheerful document he remarks (in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, October):

"This remarkable list of operations, combining evangelistic zeal, creature comforts, and business shrewdness, requires no commentary; the items give us a convincing illustration of an up-to-date religious institution—a veritable hustler of a Y. M. C. A. . . . . .

"The Christian church and a Y. M. C. A. are of course very different institutions, and the latter is free from any traditions of austere dignity, but one is not surprised to find that the church has also been touched with the social spirit and is also doing her best to make religion entertaining. One enters what is called a place of worship and imagines that he is in a drawing-room. The floor has a thick carpet, there are rows of theater-chairs, a huge organ fills the eye, a large bouquet of flowers marks the minister's place; people come in with a jaunty air and salute one another cheerily; hardly one bends his head in prayer; there is a hum of gossip through the building.

"A man disentangles himself from a conversation and bustles up to the platform without clerical garb of any kind, as likely as not in layman's dress. A quartet advances, and, facing the audience, sings an anthem to the congregation, which does not rise, and later they sing another anthem, also to the congregation. There is one prayer, and one reading from Holy Scripture, and a sermon which is brief and bright. Among other intimations the minister urges attendance at the Easter supper, when, as is mentioned in a paper in the pews, there will be oysters and meat —turkey, I think—and ice-cream. This meal is to be served in the 'church parlor.'

"No sooner has the benediction been pronounced, which has some original feature introduced, than the congregation hurries to the door, but altho no one can explain how it is managed, the minister is already there shaking hands, introducing people, 'getting off good things,' and generally making things 'hum.' One person congratulates him on his 'talk'—new name for a sermon —and another says it was 'fine.'

"Efforts have been made in England also to make church life really popular, and, in one town known to the writer, with some success of its own kind. One church secured a new set of communion plate by the popular device of a dance; various congregations gave private theatricals, and in one case had stage property of their own. Bible classes celebrated the conclusions of

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their sessions by a supper; on Good Fridays there were excursions into the country accompanied by a military band, and a considerable portion of the congregational income was derived from social treats of various kinds. This particular town is only an illustration of the genial spirit spreading throughout the church in England. One minister uses a magic lantern to give force to his sermon; another has added a tavern to his church equipment; a third takes up the latest murder or scandal; a fourth has a service of song; a fifth depends on a gypsy or an ex-pugilist.

"If this goes on the church will soon embrace a theater and other attractions which will draw young people, and prevent old people from wearying in the worship of God."

Dr. Watson draws the following contrast between the spirit of public worship in the old days and at present:

"Perhaps it may be the perversity of human nature which is apt to cavil at new things and hanker after the good old times—which were not always good, by any means—but one is not much enamoured with the new departure, nor at all convinced that what may be called for brief the 'candy-pull' system is any improvement on the past. After a slight experience of smart preachers, and church parlors, and ice-cream suppers, and picnics, one remembers with new respect and keen appreciation the minister of former days, with his seemly dress, his dignified manner, his sense of responsibility, who came from the secret place of divine fellowship, and spoke as one carrying the message of the Eternal. He may not have been so fussy in the aisles as his successor, nor so clever at games, nor able to make so fetching a speech on 'Love, Courtship, and Marriage.'

"There are no doubt many points in which the congregation of the present has advanced on the congregation of the past, but it has not been all gain, for the chief note in the worship of the former generation was reverence—people met in the presence of the Eternal, before whom every man is less than nothing. And the chief note of their children, who meet to listen to a choir and a clever platform speaker, is self-complacency."

Dr. Maclaren suggests that if this state of things continues another kind of a minister will be needed—not an expounder of the Bible or a trainer of human souls, but a "manager," who will sit in his "office" with his typewriter amanuensis, and dictate his vast parochial correspondence and his thirty-minute "talks," while the telephone is continually tingling and messenger boys rush in and out. But, he says, the church should pause well before it decides to give over the pulpit to "managers."

"THINGS WORTH KNOWING IN PSYCHICAL RESEARCH."

ON account of statements which have been made by the press concerning Prof. James H. Hyslop's views regarding the question of the immortality of the soul—statements which, he says, are enormously exaggerated and which put him in a false light—he has found it desirable to correct these erroneous impressions and state the precise nature of the problem presented to students of psychical research at this time. It has been said in most of the papers of the United States that Professor Hyslop has promised that he would "scientifically demonstrate the immortality of the soul." This he absolutely denies, and refers to his article in *The New World* for May, from which we have already quoted, for a true statement of his views. He says (in *The Independent*, October 12):

"If the public expects my results to be in any respects different from what has already been published on the Piper case, it may prepare itself for disappointment. Those who have not been impressed by Dr. Hodgson's report may as well let mine alone. I pretend only to confirm his conclusion, not to do anything better, unless, because of the improved conditions under the Imperator *régime*, the sittings can be said to be better. But it is absurd to hope from me any miracles that will convince presumably intelligent men over and above disappointment with such an astounding piece of work as Dr. Hodgson's report represents. The trouble is that the public and 'scientific' men alike read that other work of the Society for Psychical Research with *a priori* preconceptions of what ought to be obtained in 'communications,' and do not study the problem carefully enough to know what it is, and what the inherent difficulties are likely to be in such a thing as real or apparent communication between two worlds. They have wholly forgotten the slow development of invention and discovery, as in electricity, the telephone, graphophone, etc. If we are scientific we have no right to expect anything involving our *a priori* theories about the matter. What scientific men mean by saying that what has already been published is disappointing I can not understand. If they mean that they are still skeptical I can appreciate their state of mind, as that is very healthy when you have not had a long experience in all aspects of the subject. But to complain of disappointments is to acknowledge preconceptions of what ought to be that should never infect the spirit and methods of any man who lays the slightest claim to being scientific. There seems to be a general demand that 'spirits' should show a very lofty estate and engage in the most elevated conversation, without defining what that conversation shall be. People demand that they shall show superior intelligence, tell the conditions of life in which they live, and perform all sorts of miracles. The messages are supposed to be unattended with any difficulties that should make them incoherent. Now there is not a shadow of excuse for all this, and a thousand other equally absurd things. To start with, there is no reason to suppose scientifically that there are spirits of any kind, much less that they have any 'high state.' The scientific man has no business whatever in expecting or demanding that 'spirits' shall satisfy his preconceptions of what a transcendental existence shall be, or of what communications shall consist in. His sole business is to see whether the facts force the explanation to choose between a belief in the *continuity of consciousness* and *an inconceivable* amount *of telepathy*. Whether spirits are sane or insane, coherent or incoherent, has nothing to do with the problem, and a man only makes a fool of himself when he repudiates the case because his preconceptions are not realized, and because his illusions about a transcendental world are not proved to be true. Nor is the question one whether supernormal phenomena represent more intelligence than can be attributed to the brain of the medium in its normal action. But it is solely whether the facts acquired can be attributed to any normal means of acquiring them, and whether they are evidence of *personal identity, or the persistence of the consciousness once known to exist.*"

Dr. Hyslop states a few facts concerning the Piper experiments conducted by the Psychical Research Society. These facts, he says, while they do not prove anything in favor of spiritualism, leave both the general public and scientists without a shadow of excuse for their "presumptuous and supercilious attitude" toward these investigations. He makes the following statements:

"1. None of Mrs. Piper's experiments are conducted in the dark. All are in broad daylight.

"2. There is no cabinet or mechanical apparatus, as is so common in 'spiritualistic' performances.

"3. There is no slate-writing with its inevitable accompaniments connected with the affair.

"4. Mrs. Piper's life and conversation show none of that theoretical and personal interest in the subject that characterizes the professional 'medium' with his doctrine of magnetism and electricity.

"5. Mrs. Piper has nothing to do with the arrangements for the experiments and sitters. These are all managed by the officers of the society that has her under contract.

"6. All the slate-writing that I ever witnessed was done out of sight and not ostensibly by the hand of the 'medium,' while Mrs. Piper's automatic writing is done in clear sight with her own hand, and on paper and with a pencil of your own furnishing.

"These facts and differences will not make phenomena genuine for any theory, whether secondary personality, telepathy, or spiritism, but they dispose of the assumptions that are usually made when this subject is mentioned, and which are too well supported by general experience against the genuineness of anything that claims to be supernormal. You may insist upon more rigid conditions still, if you like, and if it be possible to do so. But as I am not contending for the genuineness of the case in this statement of its characteristics, but only the difference between it

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and the usual instances which give the popular conception of 'spiritualistic' phenomena, I am not concerned with the question whether they are valid or not. They force the public, however, to consider the Piper phenomena with more patience than it is accustomed to do, whatever the explanation that may recommend itself in the end. And we must remember also that the whole case for supersensible knowledge does not depend solely upon this single instance of significant facts. There are thousands of other experiences, such as apparently very important coincidences, apparitions, and mediumistic phenomena, that are on record and many of them exceedingly well authenticated. But they generally lack in the features which give the Piper case its great value. They are: (1) The care taken to exclude all the ordinary reasons for suspecting fraud. (2) The long and sustained period of experimentation with the case, involving hundreds of persons under the strictest conditions of secrecy and care. (3) The completeness of the record made of the facts at the time of the experiment and without any dependence upon memory alone. (4) The fact that the results in this case are experimental, and, to some extent at least, under our control. (5) The knowledge of the antecedent circumstances and conditions connected with the phenomena. . . . . .

"As Professor James has remarked, not one breath of fraud has ever yet been able to sustain itself. You may still think that this is possible, and I for one shall enter no complaint if only intelligent and scientific reasons are given for this accusation."

FUTURE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

ONE of the most forcible essayists now contributing to American magazines is Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. We have had occasion from time to time to reproduce his trenchant utterances, generally on subjects pertaining to literary criticism. In a late number (October) of *The Atlantic Monthly* he appears as a student of religious tendencies, especially as these manifest themselves in this country in relation to the Roman Catholic church. He writes, apparently, as one outside that church, but he sees for it a future of great power. The question of the attitude of the new democracy of America toward Catholicism is, he thinks, one of the most momentous we shall have to answer. He then proceeds as follows:

"The great opposition to the Roman church in the sixteenth century was an opposition of race, of nationality. The Reformation was the awakening of the Teutonic races to the great differences that separated them from the Latin races; Northern nations felt the swelling of national instincts, and the bonds of the Universal Church were broken. From then until to-day the sentiment of nationality has been predominant; that sentiment reached its zenith in the end of this century, and is already beginning to wane. Cosmopolitanism is establishing; hereafter other bonds than those of a common country will group men together.

"Signs appear that the breaking up of nationality will begin in the United States. There will be in this country three principal parties, those of English, German, and Irish descent; but there will be many other stocks. The motto *E pluribus unum* will be more true than ever. But the whole so formed will not have that unity of inheritance, of habits, of pleasures, of tradition, of imagination, which makes a nation. The United States will be the one great cosmopolitan country. In such a country, with no purely national feeling to be stirred to opposition, a proselyting church, prudent and bold, will have great opportunity. Most of the German element will be Protestant, but it will hardly strengthen the Protestant cause, because it will not unite with the English Protestant section. The Irish will be Catholics almost to a man; and they have an ardent loyalty of nature which will naturally turn them to the support of their church. In the midst of cosmopolitan indifference and disagreement the Church of Rome will be then, as she always has been, the one church which draws to herself men of all European races. There is but one church whose priests visit every people and hear confession in every language. There is but one cosmopolitan church."

Two decades ago, says Mr. Sedgwick, agnostics and evangelicals would have banded together to oppose the Roman Catholic church, believing that they were fighting against gross ignorance and grosser superstition. But now Protestant prejudices are decaying:

"Calvin and Knox are losing worship. Jonathan Edwards has become a signboard of obsolete notions. Our old jealousies of the Roman church were part of our inheritance from England. That inheritance has lost its relative consequence, and in the changing character of the United States those jealousies are disappearing. Old feuds between Protestant and Catholic have ceased to be as important as their united battles against moral decay. Churches of all kinds draw closer together as they feel that their fight is to be against cynicism, gross pleasures, the cruelty of greed. More and more churches separate religion from their own individual tenets and associate it with what all hold dear, the dignity of labor, the sanctity of self-sacrifice, the holiness of marriage, the preservation of noble purposes. They begin to regard religion as a bulwark to guard the spirit from the wastes of shame. There is a feeling everywhere that rich and poor, educated and ignorant, should band together to safeguard the riches of civilization; and that the common refuge for defense and starting-point for conquest must be a united church. Even the strong Protestant sects of the Methodists and Baptists are growing less antagonistic to the Church of Rome. The Presbyterians show signs of conciliation toward the Episcopalians; they build churches in the likeness of Magdalene Tower; they put stained glass in their windows; they are less rigorous to heresy."

The Episcopal church—nearer to the Roman See than any other—is performing a great work in breaking down this prejudice to Catholicism and in preparing the way to a complete understanding, says the writer; and every Anglican plan for union paves the way ultimately to Rome. The agnostics, too, have greatly changed their attitude, and have "spent their passionate youth," their joyous elation in the great principles of intellectual and moral liberty. Mr. Sedgwick does not believe that the spirit of American independence will find a stumbling-stone in Roman Catholic authority, when it can abrogate so docilely its commercial and social independence to the great trusts and corporations. One camel is no harder to swallow than another. Further, says Mr. Sedgwick, the church's lack of modern form and spirit is more than counterbalanced by the firmness and enduring strength which its long life has brought to it.

Neither does Mr. Sedgwick think that the dogmatic teaching of the church will prove a real barrier:

"To an outsider the separate dogmas of the Roman Catholic church are no more difficult of acceptance than the dogmas which she shares with Protestant sects. The fall, the atonement, the divinity of Christ, the Trinity, the clauses of the Apostles' Creed, are larger and more exacting beliefs than the authority of the fathers, the immaculate conception of Mary, the infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals. To the outsider the dogmatic Protestant seems to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. . . . . ."

After referring to the many indications occurring in the pontificate of Leo XIII. which prove the Roman church's vital interest in progressive movements of the day, and the power it still exerts to help or to modify these movements, Mr. Sedgwick continues:

"All these matters are signs which show that the Roman church is conscious that the world is changing; that she recognizes that new modes of life alter men's habits, opinions, and beliefs; that the church must change too. She must not fight against science, she must recognize that truth is of God. She must not coddle the weak, but cheer forward the strong. Who is so bold as to predict the future of the Catholic church in America? At present she is the church of the ignorant, but her ambition seeks to extend her influence over the whole nation. There are but three classes of citizens which, as classes, we are sure will not come under her sway: Men of scientific knowledge; men of independent character who are resolute to manage their own affairs, a class which is on the wane; and third, the negroes, with whom the Catholic church has not been successful, but who, as a class,

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will never have a share in guiding our national life. Set these classes aside, and divide the remainder into thirds. One third, composed of the educated, will be divided among disagreeing Protestant sects; but the remaining two thirds will be a great flock, now scattered and wandering, ready for a wise church to guide. The danger to the world from priestly intolerance and greed is practically past; the danger to the world from oligarchs, free from religious influences, is far greater. The church may well have the sympathy of the unbiased.

"There is one great source from which the church will be able to draw strength. The tide of reaction against the materialistic beliefs of the passing generation is rising fast, and there is a vast army of persons now calling themselves by strange names, healers, faith-curers, Christian Scientists, who have a mighty power of enthusiasm. The church must open her arms to these hundreds of thousands of persons who are seeking to come nearer to God, and are spelling out new words for old supernatural cravings and old supernatural beliefs. In times past the church would have been their refuge, and they would have strengthened the church. Even now, the next Pope, like him who saw in his dream St. Francis propping the falling walls of St. John Lateran, may see that among those enthusiasts is the power to establish the church."

THE TEACHING OF OAHSPE.

SOME account of the singular religious community of "Faithists" at Shalam, N. Mex., was lately given in THE LITERARY DIGEST (August 26). An interesting and curious episode in their early history has since been brought to our attention by a reader. It appears that early in the last decade a suit was begun against the community in one of the lower territorial courts by a former member named Ellis, who claimed that he had been wilfully deceived by the community and by their Bible called "Oahspe," and demanded substantial damages in the sum of $10,000. The lower court rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, granting $1,500 damages, and overruled a demurrer asking that the verdict of the jury be set aside. The case was then taken on appeal to the supreme court of New Mexico by the defendant, Dr. Newbrough, representing the colonists of Shalam, and judgment was finally rendered in their favor in August, 1891, by Justice Freeman, reversing the judgment of the district court. In his decision, the Justice gave the following summary of the teaching of "Oahspe" (27 Pac. Rep.):

"It gives a plain and unvarnished story of the origin of the Christian's Bible. It is this: That once upon a time the world was ruled by a triune composed of Brahma and Buddha and one Looeamong; that the devil, entering into the presence of Looeamong, tempted him by showing the great power of Buddha and Brahma, and induced him [Looeamong] to take upon himself the name Kriste, so that it came to pass that the followers of Kriste were called Kristeyans; that Looeamong or Kriste, through his commanding general, Gabriel, captured the opposing gods, together with their entire command of 7,600,000 angels, and cast them into hell, where there were already more than 10,000,000 who were in chaos and madness. This Kriste afterward assembled a number of his men to adopt a code. At this meeting it is said there were produced 'two thousand two hundred and thirty-one books and legendary tales of gods and saviors and great men,' etc. This council was in session four years and seven months, 'and at the end of that time there had been selected and combined much that was good and great, and worded so as to be well remembered of mortals' (Plaintiff's Exhibit A, p. 733, verse 55). The council, or 'convention,' as it would now be termed, having adopted a platform—that is, agreed upon a Bible—then proceeded to ballot for a god. 'As yet no god had been selected by the council, and so they balloted in order to determine that matter' (Plaintiff's Exhibit A, p. 733, verse 36). On that first ballot the record informs us there were thirty-seven candidates, naming them. This list includes the names of such well-known personages as Vulcan, Jupiter, Minerva. Kriste stood twenty-second on this ballot. 'Besides these, there were twenty-two other gods and goddesses who received a small number of votes each' (Plaintiff's Exhibit A, p. 733, verse 37). The names of these candidates are not given, and therefore there is nothing in the record to support the contention of the counsel that the list included the names of Bob Ingersoll and Phœbe Coussins. The record tells us that at the end of seven days' balloting 'the number of gods was reduced to twenty-seven.' And so the convention or council remained in session 'for one year and five months, the balloting lasted, and at the end of that time the ballot rested nearly equal on five gods, namely, Jove, Kriste, Mars, Crite, and Siva'; and thus the balloting stood for seven weeks. At this point Hataus, who was the chief spokesman for Kriste, proposed to leave the matter of selection to the angels. The convention, worn out with speech-making and balloting, readily accepted this plan. Kriste who, under his former name of Looeamong, still retained command of the angels (for he had prudently declined to surrender one position until he had been elected to the other), together with his hosts, gave a sign in fire of a cross smeared with blood; whereupon he was declared elected, and on motion his selection was made unanimous (Plaintiff's Exhibit A, p. 733). We think this part of the exhibit ought to have been excluded from the jury, because it is an attack in a collateral way on the title of this man Looeamong, who is not a party to this proceeding, showing that he had not only packed the convention (council) with his friends, but had surrounded the place of meeting with his hosts, 'a thousand angels deep on every side'; thus violating that principle of our laws which forbids the use of troops at the polls."

Ober-Ammergau's Peril.—The approaching performance of the famous "Passion Play" at Ober-Ammergau, which will be begun on May 23, 1900, has drawn attention once more to that unique event. Many will be grieved to learn, from the accounts given by several travelers who have lately been in the little Bavarian village, that the artless simplicity which has previously characterized this play is seriously threatened by too much popularity and nineteenth-century commercialism. The Rev. E. J. Helms, writing from Munich to *Zion's Herald*, says:

"After four hours we reached Ober-Ammergau, quietly nestled under the cross-crowned peak of an overtowering mountain, and apparently taking its noonday nap to the music of the purling, clear Ammer River that flows through the center of the town. The rattle of a few pieces of coin quickened a gasthaus proprietor to provide a very palatable meal (after the usual much waiting of this country), and, let it be said, at a very moderate price. We were glad to eat out on the sidewalk, that we might avoid the fumes of poor tobacco and beer that filled the dining-room.

"Dinner being over, we eagerly sought the place of the 'Passion Play.' What was our disappointment to see that the grassy plot where the pious country people formerly came and watched this religious festival in reverent wonder was all dug out, and over the same a large steel framework was being erected, reminding one of a gigantic camp-meeting tabernacle or theater. The old stage is all that remains of the former place. This may be used again, and it may not. The talk of the town is, how many foreigners, *i.e.*, how many dollars, will be brought to the place next year. That their anticipations are great is evident from the extensive preparations which are being made to accommodate the guests."

The names of the actors in the drama were not yet made known, but probably Joseph Meyer, the former Christus, will be able to appear for the third time next year.

A SERIES of exceptionally beautiful short prayers has for some time been printed by *The Christian Register*, Boston. Following is one which has been commended as both simple and profound:

Dear heavenly Father, I am not strong; and the burdens of my life weigh heavily. I am tired, and sometimes it seems easier to die than to live. Therefore, I turn to Thee with my shamed confession of weakness, asking Thy forgiveness for my cowardice. I seek from Thee strength to bear the results of my own folly and blundering, that I may go on more bravely to the duties that await me. Thou alone art my refuge. Comfort me and sustain me. Let me learn something of the loving patience made perfect in thy saints and heroes; and may I, even if it must be through suffering, enter into the fellowship of true, undaunted souls. Amen.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.

COMPARISONS of the military strength of Great Britain with that of the South African republics continue to be made, and many observers begin to conclude that the case of the latter is not hopeless. A factor left out in many earlier calculations was Britain's unreadiness, as now revealed. Altho war was foreshadowed in August, no force adequate to cope with the Boers is yet on hand, tho the original garrisons were raised from four or five thousand to about ten thousand early in September. According to the London *Broad Arrow*, the necessary contracts for the shipment of troops were entered into early in July, and the War Office had by that time made its plans, altho Lord Salisbury still hoped for peace. But despite these preparations the country was not ready for the war, and but for the mobilization of some 6,000 men from India, due, it is said, to the exertions of Lord Curzon and his staff, Sir George White's position would be even more serious than it is. Lord Lansdowne, the Minister of War, confessed that "the military preparations did not keep time with diplomatic negotiations in the Transvaal difficulty." It is more and more evident that the resources of the War Office may be taxed to the utmost. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The calling out of the militia reserve, for example, is the kind of measure which we really ought not to be driven to unless a great war was at hand. Our organization is so confused, so much made up of odds and ends and makeshifts, that the proclamation has revealed the existence of this army reserve, which is also in ordinary times a part of the militia, for the first time to most Englishmen. It was never counted as liable to be called out when we were sending one full army corps over sea to fight a colonial campaign. If it is drawn upon now to meet the calls of this African war, then the summons amounts to a tacit confession that our system is not adequate to deal with the obligations of the empire, which will most assuredly increase and not diminish in coming years. This is not a state of things for which the present Ministers are responsible. We all have our share in the blame. But the politicians now in office, and the country, will be responsible for not understanding the real meaning of what is put before their eyes, and for not drawing the proper deductions."

THE KHALIFA "By the beard of the Prophet, I'll have some one to sympathize with soon."
—*Witness, Montreal*

Sir Charles Dilke puts the case very frankly in an article in *The Speaker*, from which we take the following:

"Not only had confidential circulars been issued to warn the authorities concerned, but several weeks in advance the newspapers had named with accuracy the very day on which the mobilization was likely to take place. Yet after this day was reached a far longer period was still taken for what was termed mobilization—namely, for the completion of mobilization arrangements—than the maximum period allowed in the case of other powers. It is understood that Germany and France have convinced themselves by their experiments that within six days the last item of each corps may be perfectly complete for war and on its way to the place of concentration; and France would be able to treat in this fashion at least nineteen out of twenty ordinary corps of her front-line army, and Germany a still larger number. Our mobilization concerned a corps and a half, additional to a division previously despatched; and another corps would apparently almost exhaust our efforts. Behind the twenty-one first-line corps of France (including Algeria), and the larger number of German front-line corps, there are trained troops ready for mobilization—the mobilization of which would be proceeding concurrently with that of the front line, altho it would be slower. Behind our own first two home corps is the vestige of a third corps, insufficiently supplied with those essentials of an army—cavalry, artillery, and military train; and, of trained troops—nothing else."

PATIENCE REWARDED.

THE ENGLISH BULLDOG (as Uncle Paul climbs over the fence): "'Ere's the hold duffer as 'it me on the 'ead at Majuber 'Ill, and 'as been a-firin' of 'arf bricks at me hever since. Say, I ain't a-goin' to do a thing to 'im—Oh! bless you, no."
—*Toronto World.*

The Admiralty is severely censured for engaging comparatively slow vessels as transports. The defense is, according to the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, that the ships employed are better fitted than the swifter ones. Moreover, there was a desire to disturb commerce as little as possible. The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* says:

"The confession that England is not ready either implies that the army and the diplomacy of Great Britain are not equally balanced, or that both are inefficient. If comparisons are needed, it will be sufficient to recall to mind the preparations made by Germany in 1870, when Graf Moltke was found reading a novel on the first day of mobilization. Lord Lansdowne's statement only shows what numerous critics have long asserted, that the British army is no longer an efficient tool for politics on a large scale. Perhaps England's experience in South Africa will convert Britons to a radical change in their military system."

The quality of the troops is discussed in many papers, sometimes with more animosity than knowledge of the subject. We select the following from a German officer's view, in the Hanover *Courier*, as it, more than any other criticism we have seen, was written with special reference to the present war:

During the Napoleonic wars, the British infantry was a very good force, especially on the defensive, when regiments fought in close order. Modern engagements, however, require individual training in each man, and in this the British infantryman is not as good as his fellow in the great armies of the Continent. He is slow, and not trained to act for himself. For the barbarous or semi-civilized nations against which England's military power is exerted almost exclusively, English tactics nevertheless suffice, as these enemies are badly armed and worse led. That the British infantry will prove to be formidable against the Boers is not certain. Military experts throughout Europe are inclined to doubt it.

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The British cavalry is in itself rather a smart body. But in South Africa it is not likely to show to advantage. European horses generally give out there. Nor is there much chance for a regular cavalry attack, as the formation of the country prohibits it, especially in Natal. That the British cavalryman is of much less value than the Boer as a scout and on patrol may be regarded as certain.

The English artillery forces are good, remain cool during engagements, and handle the guns well. But the British guns are hardly equal to the far-reaching, quick-firing guns of Krupp and Creuzot.

Once on the battle-field, the British soldier behaves creditably enough, but otherwise his character is not irreproachable. In 1897 no less than 3,500 men were sentenced for desertion, and 12,000 for drunkenness. One of the greatest difficulties will be in the organization of an efficient commissariat. The capabilities of the British soldier depend very much upon the way he is fed, as he is pampered somewhat in the piping times of peace.

The consensus of opinion regarding the officers is perhaps best expressed in an article in the Paris *Revue de Revues*, from which we summarize the following:

The British officer is physically a fine, healthy, strong, athletic specimen of humanity. Of his courage there is no doubt. But as an officer, in the Continental sense of the word, he is a failure. He takes little interest in the men under him, and puts off his uniform as often and as soon as he can. He does not study tactics or strategy, and trusts to chance. Why should he exert his brain, anyhow? It is customary to promote him after a certain number of years in each rank. Hence the enormous number of staff officers and generals, as compared with Continental armies. The British officer is, nevertheless, generally a handsome fellow, and a great social success.

There are plenty of attempts to describe the Boer forces, but most of them indicate but little knowledge of the Boers or slight acquaintance with military subjects. The following is a brief summary from a former member of the Boer army:

Infantry there is none, as yet, broadly speaking. The foreigners who are to serve as such (chiefly because they are not sufficiently used to horses to be enrolled in the veldcornetcies) are at present in training under Captain v. Albedyll, with an efficient staff of German officers.

WHICH IS THE REAL KRUGER?

THE THEORETICAL KRUGER.
(Mentioned by Lord Salisbury.)
"An amiable and sensitive old man."

THE GENERAL WEYLER OF THE TRANSVAAL.
(Suggested by Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the London correspondent of a New York journal, in which he compared Transvaal to Cuba.)

THE GOOD OOM PAUL.
An ideal figure cherished by many.

—*Westminster Gazette.*

The cavalry, the main body, can not really be called "irregular," so far as field service is concerned. They have too much practise in field drill for that. The nearest approach to a veldcornetcy of Boers were the American scouts, trappers, and other border men in the days of Indian wars. Their discipline in everything connected with actual warfare is excellent. But there is no attempt at outward show. The men are punished if their arms and accoutrements are not in order, and the veldcornet has full power over the horses, often assigning them to riders other than their owners, to assure uniformity of carrying power. The men have great confidence in their officers, and carry out orders with amazing promptness. Individually, the Boer on the warpath is too different from the Briton for comparison to be made. His only weapon is his rifle. A bayonet charge against him can not even be imagined, for by the time it becomes possible he has already retired before the infantry or artillery fire of the enemy, and the charge and rush of the infantry are executed against the air. His excellent training in rifle-shooting nevertheless insures a deadly aim even under excitement and unusual exertion. Hence his mode of charging consists of a rush forward from cover to cover as soon as the enemy becomes confused. Cavalry attempting to charge the Boers stand no more chance than a herd of buffaloes.

WANTED—RESERVES.

JOHN BULL: "Help! help! or I'm undone."
—*Weekly Freeman, Dublin.*

The artillery is exceptionally good. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that this is due entirely to the presence of foreigners. The gunners are Boers, young men who serve three years with the colors, and belong afterward to the artillery reserve. The officers are chiefly Boers also. The German experts act chiefly as instructors, the Boers being wonderfully apt pupils.

The commissariat is certain to show much greater mobility than that of the British, as it is better adapted in its organization to the country. Boer camps are rarely surprised. They are generally many miles in the rear, as each man has a little bread and dried beef with him on the saddle.

Of the officers, it must be said that they are the best men the Boers have. Their duties are very arduous, and they take their responsibilities very seriously. The ranks are few, and elective. From thirty to a hundred men may elect a veldcornet, whose acceptance is compulsory. If he refuses, he is fined heavily. He appoints his assistant veldcornet and the corporals. The veldcornets of the district elect a commandant, who also must accept. The officers of a "laager," *i.e.*, a camp, of the men of three or four districts appoint a general. Chief of the forces is the commandant-general, who is elected by the people. Social distinction does not exist, party politics are only in embryo, wealth has no influence. The people are slow to make a choice, but a man once appointed generally serves as many terms as he chooses, and almost patriarchal deference is paid to him.

Drunkenness, blasphemy, and lewdness are punished with floggings, if the offender be a young man. Older men are heavily fined. Incorrigible fellows are expelled from the camp, and sometimes sent to jail. Attendance at religious services is not compulsory, but morning and evening groups of stalwart Boers may be seen gathering around some weatherbeaten, grisly old warrior, listening bareheaded to the reading of a chapter from the book, and joining in a verse of one of the most wonderful collections of poems the world knows—the Dutch version of King David's Psalms.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Norway's "Pure Flag."—A change affecting no inconsiderable number of the vessels which visit our ports may be noticed December 15. The Norwegian ships will then, for the first time, hoist the "pure flag," *i.e.*, without the Swedish "jack." This marks an important stage in the struggle of Norway for complete independence. The King has not sanctioned the

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change, but it has been adopted by the Norwegian Parliament over his veto. The Stockholm *Post Tidning* says:

"In the resolution by which the King officially notifies the world of the approaching change, His Majesty declares that he disapproves and deplores every alteration of the regulations adopted by his father in 1844, regarding the flags of Sweden and Norway. The King still believes that both sections of the realm, Norway no less than Sweden, would be benefited by retaining these outward signs of union. But the law does not permit him to refuse his signature to the decree of the Storthing."

The London *Spectator* points out that another important step has been taken by the Norwegians to procure their entire separation. It says:

"The popular party has just drawn up its program, and its essential point is 'independence,' to be brought about by means of a separate Norwegian ministry for foreign affairs, and a separate Norwegian consular system. This leaves the King the only bond of union between the two states, and will be strenuously resisted by him on the reasonable ground that it may compel him to sanction two directly opposed lines of policy. If England and Russia, for example, were at war, the King as a Swede might be an ally of Great Britain, and as a Norwegian her enemy. The probability, therefore, is that he will continuously veto the bill ordering the separation, and will at last be confronted with the declaration that Norway is a republic. It is then, and, we think, not till then, that the Swedes will have seriously to consider whether they will fight, or whether they will acquiesce in a separation which will be more galling to their pride than hurtful to their interests." —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN AND THE CZECH.

THE Austrian Government, after a long struggle which has cost several prime ministers their position, has at last repealed the "language ordinances" by which German was deposed from the position it had occupied for hundreds of years as the language of the state. That the new Premier will have a quiet time is, nevertheless, to be doubted, as the Czechs will agitate as much against Clary as did the Germans against his predecessor. Some bloody riots have already taken place. The Prague *Narodni Listy* says:

"With much trouble, the Czech people obtained some years ago a privilege which is their right—the equality of their language with German. And now we have again been robbed of it! We are now told to appeal to the *Reichsrath*. But Parliament has no jurisdiction in the matter. We protest against attack upon our national rights in Bohemia and Moravia. The entire race must assist in the struggle against the new cabinet and the Germans."

The Germans assert that they offered full equality to the Czechs, but that this was immediately followed by demands for superiority. The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* says:

"The ordinances which have so long disturbed the empire were, after all, of very academic value to the Czechs, as the opposition of the Germans prevented the Czechs from obtaining that amount of power and influence which they sought so eagerly to establish. If only the majority in Parliament had been willing to adopt the resolution of the Germans, the quarrel would long since have ceased; for the Germans were quite willing to support a demand for official recognition of the Czech language in Czech districts. That is more than could have been obtained under the Taafe ministry."

The *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* says the demands of the Czechs are anything but fair. They want "equality" for their language even in purely German districts. That meant, practically, subordination of the Germans under Czech officials. For while the Czechs all learn German, a German, if he wishes to learn another language, prefers French or German. The Paris *Journal des Débats* admits "that under pretense of equality the Germans were everywhere to be subjected to the Slavic element," but doubts that the Czechs will now be satisfied.

The London *Spectator* believes that such quarrels are much more difficult to settle in constitutional countries than in lands ruled by autocrats. It says:

"And yet what was the Emperor to do? The problem before him may well be absolutely insoluble. It is easy for the English to say, as they do say, that, being in a minority, the Germans in Austria should act on the principles of Liberalism, and obey the larger vote; but the Germans have something to say on their side too. They declare that they are bound not to obey, because men are never justified in degrading themselves, and if they accept the lower position permanently they will degrade themselves. . . . The Germans are certainly at present the higher race in Austria, or if that adjective begs the question too much, the race which has of the two advanced further in civilization. The Czechs, however, while denying the fact, declare that even if it is true for this minute, in them and in all Slavs are the greater potentialities, that they are more receptive than their rivals, and that their inferiority, such as it is, arises from having been kept down through many ages. . . . In the old times, of course, the decision would have been left to the sword, and as the German minority has more coherence, more capacity for organization, and more energy, it would probably have won; but at present the object is to end the struggle without a civil war, and how is that to be effected? . . . That the Germans of Austria are a higher people at present than the Slavs of Austria we concede at once; but that if the Germans were compelled or allowed to govern as a caste, ruling a majority by force, they would remain a higher people, is more than doubtful. At all events equality of rights, which must include equality of rights in the use of the tongue they think in, is the only possible basis of the freedom which both races affirm that they desire."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

British Comment on the Yacht Race.—Owing to the South African trouble, English interest in the yacht race was below zero. People rejoice, however, that the unpleasant experiences of a former contest were avoided. The London *Times* says: "The contest has presented one marked feature on which both nations may be equally congratulated, and that has been the complete absence of any of those elements of disagreement by which a former one was unfortunately characterized. The victory will leave no sting behind, and will place no difficulty in the way of a renewal of the challenge." *The Speaker* points out that even Lord Charles Beresford recognized the superior lines of the *Columbia*. Says *The St. James's Gazette* good-naturedly: "There is absolutely no beating an American. We knew it. In fact, we knew it all the time. But we are just as disappointed as our readers to find that we were right." Rather more interest was shown in Canada, where people were not so engrossed by the situation in the Transvaal. The Toronto *Globe* says: "The British yachtsmen must build a hull strong enough to bear the stress of a sail across the ocean, while the defenders of the cup are under no such necessity. They can build with the single object of winning the race. When we consider how near the contestants approach one another in build and rig, the advantage of this immunity becomes apparent. The British yacht must be built to secure a certain amount of strength not needed in the race, and which can be secured only at the expense of speed. . . . The rule was designed to suppress the aggressive enthusiasm of Canadian yachtsmen, who sent a yacht from Belleville by way of the canals to sail for the coveted trophy."

Anglo-Saxon Colonies in France.—That the so-called English and American colonies in Paris constitute a serious danger to French institutions is maintained by Pierre Courbet. He says in *Cosmos* (October 14): "A serious danger to our nationality results from these colonies of Anglo-Saxons that have been established more or less permanently at Paris and in most of our seaside resorts. By their national feeling, their care to retain their own habits, customs, and language everywhere they go, by the contempt that they show for our country and its inhabitants, by the propaganda that they make in favor of Protestantism, they contribute more than regular immigration to compromise the future of our race, for they do not amalgamate with us. The great danger for France lies in this kind of hidden invasion, in this intrusion of a race so different from ours, of a religion so contrary to our spirit and our national traditions. But this is too vast a subject to be treated in a few lines."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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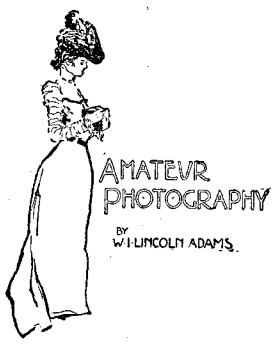

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

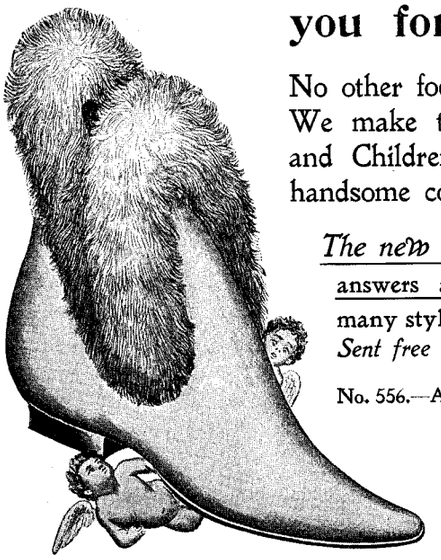
Consul Gibbs, of Tamatave, says: "Referring to my report dated February 3 last, relative to the temporary putting into execution of the regulations for the formation of an 'octroi de mer' in the colony of Madagascar, I have to state that a decree of the governor-general has repealed this law by instructions from the French Minister of Colonies. The decrees establishing a municipal tax on goods imported into Tamatave, Majunga, Vatomandry, Diego-Saurez. and Mananzary will continue to be enforced without interruption."

Under of June 1, 1899, Minister Newel sends from The Hague a translation of an article in a law relating to mining operations in the Dutch East Indies, which has recently received royal sanction. The article prohibits the carrying on of mining operations except by citizens of the Netherlands, persons domiciled in the Netherlands or the Dutch East Indies, or companies of which the majority of the managers satisfy one of the preceding requirements.

Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, under date of June 6, 1899, says: "The Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles informs the commercial world, upon the authority of the Minister for the Colonies, of the organization of a colonial office. The administrators of this office hold themselves in readiness to respond to inquiries made verbally or in writing on the following points: (1) Upon territorial concessions that are obtainable in the various French colonies, the regulations which govern the concessions, the capital necessary to exploit them, the nature of crops suitable for them, the cost of common labor, the climate—in a word, to all that concerns the exploitation of any portion of the French domain. (2) Upon the materials and products that European France should obtain from various localities in its several colonies for its own agriculture, manufactures, or commerce. (3) Upon

"DOLGE" FELT ROMEOS

are not only exceedingly pretty and good fitting, but they are so *pliant* and so *yielding* that



you forget your feet.

No other footwear is so resting. We make them for men, Women, and Children in various styles and handsome colors.

The new catalog, printed in colors, answers all questions and illustrates many styles of house and street shoes. *Sent free on application.*

No. 556.—A ladies' "Romeo," of fine "Dolge" felt, handsomely fur trimmed. They come in Black, Brown, Red, and Green, have noiseless leather soles, low heels, and comfortable toes. We send any size anywhere on receipt of price at our expense.

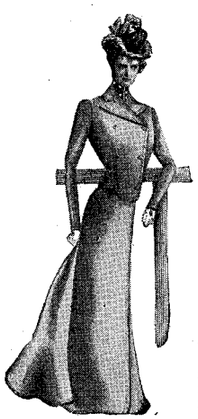
No. 556 $1.50 Children's (6 to 2), $1.25.

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE CO.
Makers of "Dolge" Footwear
119 West 23d Street, New York

Alfred Dolge Felt Slippers & Shoes

"When you wish the latest styles write to us."

New Winter Suits $5.00.



WE have just received from abroad some exquisite designs in tailor-made suits and cloaks for winter wear. They are the most advanced styles that have yet been produced, and we have illustrated them in a Supplement to our new Winter Catalogue. We have also added many new Winter fabrics to our line of materials for both suits and cloaks.

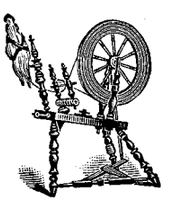
To the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost, we will mail *free* this attractive Winter Catalogue and Supplement, together with a full line of samples of the materials from which we will make these garments to select from. These new styles and fabrics are the very latest that have been produced and are shown by no other firm.

Our catalogue illustrates:

Charming Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits, faultless in cut and finish, $5 up.
Handsome Jackets, lined throughout, entirely different from the ready-made ones, $5 up.
Jaunty Capes, $4 up.
New Skirts, cut according to the latest French models, $4 up.
Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Bicycle Suits, Riding Habits, Rainy-Day Suits, etc.

We keep no ready-made goods, but make every garment to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish. Why buy an ill-fitting ready-made suit or cloak when you can have a perfect fitting one made to order at such reasonable prices? We pay express charges everywhere. All orders filled promptly. A suit or cloak can be made in one day when necessary. Write to day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for cloaks or for suits, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.



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TOWELS.

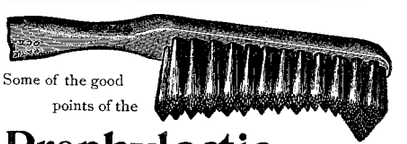
The Towel Department of "The Linen Store" is justly held in high regard among discriminating buyers, and never was it more worthy of their consideration than at present.

Towels and toweling, plain and fancy, fringed and hemmed or hemstitched, for bedroom use.

Bath towels, too, rough or smooth, with bath sheets, bath mitts and bath straps, all these at prices which render selection easy, Especial attention is called to some huck toweling with dainty damask patterns of fleur de lis and other designs interwoven.

"The Linen Store"

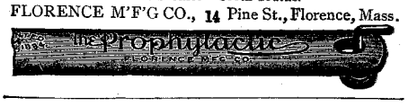
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,
14 West 23d Street, New York.



Some of the good points of the

Prophylactic Tooth Brush

SOLD ONLY IN A YELLOW BOX—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—*cleans between the teeth.* Hole in handle and hook to hold it. These mean much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. *Adult* 35c. *Children's* (2 *sizes*) 25c. *By mail or at dealers'.* Send for our free booklet "Tooth Truths."
FLORENCE M'F'G CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.



DON'T LET YOUR FURNACE EAT UP FUEL this Fall and Winter. Put in a

Jackson Ventilating Grate

and save money and health.

One of our Grates will heat and ventilate thoroughly your entire house, up to freezing weather, using half the fuel of a furnace. One will heat several large rooms in severest weather. They fit any fireplace and burn any kind of fuel.

Write immediately for catalogue "D," which contains our guarantee.

E.A.JACKSON & BRO., 54 Beekman St., New York

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS
Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all building. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York

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the French products that should be marketable in the colonies or protectorates of France. (4) Upon the tariffs, port charges, cost of freight by land or sea, cost of labor in connection with handling of ingoing or outgoing freight. (5) Upon public works and enterprises of all sorts in progress or contemplated, upon quarries, mines, etc., in the colonies. The colonial office is established at the Palais Royal, gallery of Orleans, Paris."

PERSONALS.

GUNNER LEONARD J. G. KUHLWEIN, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, was on the *Olympia* during battle of Manila Bay and for some time afterward. In answer to the question, "When did Dewey seem at his best to us who were at Manila with him?" he said, the other day:

"All the time. Dewey was never anything but at his best; yet I have three special memories of him when he was at better than his best. While I was on deck trying to get a torpedo in shape for Spaniards during the battle, I saw him on top of the chart-house, in the most exposed place he could possibly find, directing the proceedings. 'Uncle George,' was well worth seeing then. After the battle was over and we knew we had the Spaniards licked, he was so happy his face fairly shone when he thanked the men of the *Olympia* for their part in the fight. He was pretty well stirred up then, I tell you, and so was everybody else, and the cheers we gave him just lifted us off our feet. Dewey's face shone again the day the first lot of Yankee transports, bringing thousands of blue soldiers, steamed into Manila Bay. He wasn't well that day, but the arrival of the transports made him better. Some time later a boat brought a cablegram to the *Olympia*. Soon after he had read it, all hands were called on deck. We expected something highly important, but we couldn't guess what. We'd never seen Dewey so stirred up but once before, and we knew him too well not to be certain that he had great news. He must have seen that we were eager, and I guess he was willing to make us wait a little. He looked out upon us and smiled a hallelujah smile, and then he said: 'Now, men, I want you to listen to the best news we've had since the first of May. I was ill this morning, but it made me well. Now listen.' Then he had the despatch read. It told how Cervera's ships had been done up as completely at Santiago as Montojo's had been at Manila a little over two months before. It was like an electric shock to the men on that ship. They yelled enough to lift the sky in their cheering, and then they laughed and hooted and shook hands with each other and jumped up and down and danced. Everybody was pretty well stirred up that day, from the admiral down to the stokers."

After a Day's Hard Work

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a grateful tonic, relieving fatigue and depression so common in mid-summer.

Christmas Cards, Calendars and Booklet Packets.

18TH SEASON.

Our well-known packets are ready, and need only brief mention. First 7 Packs, post-paid, for $3.85. 10 Packs, post-paid, $5.80.

No. 1. For 54 cts., 17 Xmas Cards and Novelty.
" 2. " 54 cts., 10 Fine " " Booklet.
" 3. " $1.08, 25 Xmas Cards, 1 Set (four) Brownie Cards.
" 4. " $1.08, 10 Beautiful Calendars.
" 5. " 54 cts., 5 " " all different.
" 6. " 27 cts., 10 Xmas Cards.
" 7. " 54 cts., 5 Booklets and Calendar.
" 8. " $1.08, 7 Artistic Booklets.
" 9. " 54 cts., 5 Photos, Mounted. 8x10 Classical and Modern Subjects.
" 10. " 54 cts., 25 Sunday-School Cards.

☞ Special Packets and lots put up to order.

TEACHERS. For $1.08, 50 Cards, no two alike. For 54 cts., 25 Cards, no two alike.

Samples paper by the pound, 15 Cents.

H. H. CARTER & CO.,

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

5 Somerset Street, Boston.
Full Circulars on application.

EAT
Quaker Oats
AND KEEP YOUR STOMACH SWEET

"Man has been misled by the stimulating properties of animal tissues and their extracts into an exaggerated belief in their food value. Beef tea is nearly as pure a stimulant as a glass of wine." —*Dr. Haig in "Food and Diet."*

Quaker Oats PUDDINGS

PUDDINGS.—To two cups Quaker Oats Porridge add the yolks of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls sugar, half a teaspoonful salt, some grated lemon or other flavoring, and finally the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake for fifteen minutes in a hot oven, or, if preferred, steam one hour. Serve hot with sauce, cream and sugar, or raspberry or strawberry syrup.

A very nice fruit pudding can be made by adding peaches, apples, or other fruit to the above recipe.

EAT MORE Quaker Oats LESS MEAT

At all Grocers in 2-pound Packages

QUAKER OATS makes not only the best breakfast porridge in the world, but also delicious and wholesome Bread, Muffins, Cakes, Soups and Puddings. Write for our Cereal Cook Book, edited by Mrs. Rorer.
THE AMERICAN CEREAL CO., Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.

2.50

..AN..

ELEGANT GIFT

for Christmas, Birthday, or Wedding—a pair of these handsome Military Hair Brushes. They are of the very finest quality; have rich ebonized backs with dainty sterling silver ornaments, and the best stiff white Russia bristles. They are a gift that will please any man of refined tastes. We will send you a pair with initials (three or less) engraved on each in script, **direct from the factory,** by express prepaid, **for only $2.50.** At retail they would cost $5.00 to $6.00. If they are not absolutely satisfactory, return them at our expense, and we will send back your money in full. For each initial over three add 10c. extra—for monogram, 50c. extra.

THE BONDY MFG CO, 64 Ionia St, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The W-H Grip Machine

will strengthen your wrist, steady your nerves, develop enormous strength in your fingers; it cures insomnia, writer's cramp, bicycle cramp, cold hands and trembling hands. Use it while you talk or work or when lying wakeful—an infallible sleep-producer, concentrating mind and nervous force and drawing surplus blood from the brain.

Invaluable to golfers, boxers, surgeons, musicians and artisans of all kinds. *Price, nickeled metal, cork grips,* $1 a pair.

ALEX. WHITELY,
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Investors Can Buy

U. S. Bonds to pay Six per cent.
Railroad Stocks to pay Eight per cent.
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For particulars write to

EMMENS, STRONG & CO.
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1 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

DO YOU STAMMER

Write at once for our new 200-page book, **The Origin and Treatment of Stammering.** The largest and most instructive book of its kind ever published. Sent **free** to any address for 6 cents in stamps to cover postage. Ask also for a free sample copy of the Phono-Meter, a monthly paper exclusively for persons who stammer. Address

The Lewis School for Stammerers
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Geo Andrew Lewis

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SPECIAL OFFER TO LITERARY DIGEST READERS

In order to introduce to LITERARY DIGEST readers our new and superior

STELLA MUSIC BOX

No. 26

we will deliver it, charges prepaid, to any point this side of the Rocky Mountains, together with **twelve steel tune sheets,** for only *$70.00.*

This instrument is self-acting and strictly high grade in every respect, and has the same quality of tone as our celebrated **STELLA GRAND,** having two combs and a **moderator to regulate** the tempo. Its dimensions are: Length, 24; width, 20; height, 12 inches. It will be supplied either in quartered oak or mahogany cases. Extra tune sheets are 45 cents each.

THE SHEETS WILL LAST A LIFETIME

"I have tried several sorts of music boxes but the **"Stella" is the best on the market."**—Hon. Thomas Watson.

"I had no idea a mere music box could **play with such expression."**—Chas. E. Murray, Clarendon Springs, Vt.

"All remark on its piano-like tones."—John Branch, Hendersonville, Tex.

Write for Illustrated catalogue sent free to those who mention this advertisement. Send also for booklet, "A Talk on Music Boxes."

JACOT & SON, 25 Union Square, NEW YORK
Broadway and 17th Street

ORIGINAL BEEF.

A vegetable beef tasting like flesh foods, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, that can be served in the same manner as beef or chicken, is the new food product called Protose. It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is more easily digested than any flesh-food. The digestibility of vegetable proteids is always increased by cooking, whereas the reverse is true of animal proteids; hence Protose may be eaten freely without risk of indigestion, biliousness, gastritis, or any other of the grave ills which not infrequently follow the free use of flesh-foods.

Six cents to pay postage, sent to the makers, the Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will secure a sample can.

EUROPEAN TOURS.
19th Year. Select parties. Terms reasonable. Conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Current Events.

Monday, November 6.

—Ladysmith is completely **surrounded by the Boers**; the situation remains unchanged.

—Further military operations in Luzon result in the **defeat of the insurgents**; the first autonomous government of the Filipinos is installed on the **island of Negros.**

—President McKinley goes to his home at Canton, O., in order **to cast his vote.**

—Final tests of the **Holland boat** show that she is remarkably successful in all the tests imposed by the Government.

Tuesday, November 7.

—**Further engagements** result in severe losses to the Boers; a Boer force invades Zululand, and their lines are drawn closely around Kimberley.

—The representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany in Washington sign a treaty providing for arbitration of claims for damages in **Samoa,** and naming King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as arbitrator.

—**Elections** are held in twelve States; Nash (Rep.) is elected governor of Ohio, Taylor (Rep.) of Kentucky, Smith (Dem.) of Maryland, and Crane (Rep.) of Massachusetts; Democrats carry New York City, Republicans New York State; in Mississippi, Longins (Dem.) is elected governor, and Nebraska, Bryan's home State, goes Democratic.

Wednesday, November 8.

—General White still **holds his position** at Ladysmith; no fresh news is received.

—An agreement, by which **Great Britain cedes her interests** in Samoa to Germany, and the United States gets Tutuilla and other small islands, is officially announced in Berlin and London.

—A meeting of the **Czar and Emperor William** takes place at Potsdam.

—The Government asks European powers to give definite assurance that its **trade rights in China** will not be interfered with.

—**Signor Marconi** sails for Europe, en route to South Africa; tests of **wireless telegraphy** by the Government were entirely satisfactory.

Thursday, November 9.

—**Lord Salisbury,** at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, discusses Samoan and South African questions, and predicts that England has nothing to fear from the hostility of Continental nations; **first British transport** reaches Cape Town.

—The wedding of **Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Hazen** takes place at Washington.

—Goebel **disputes the election figures** in Kentucky, and much excitement prevails in that State.

—Monuments in honor of **Jefferson Davis** and his daughter are unveiled at Richmond, Va.

—Lord **Pauncefote** and Andrew **Carnegie** arrive in this country.

Friday, November 10.

—A pigeon-post message from General White reports continuance of the **bombardment of Ladysmith,** without serious harm to the garrison; another transport arrives at cape Town.

—Active operations in Luzon result in the **driving back of the Filipinos** into a smaller territory.

—**Joseph H. Choate,** the American ambassador, is entertained by the Walter Scott Club at Edinburgh, and speaks in favor of the Anglo-American harmony.

—The election returns in **Kentucky** are still disputed by Goebel, tho the figures show a small Republican plurality.

—The Industrial Commission resumes its **investigation of trusts.**

Saturday, November 11.

—A smart skirmish near Kimberley results in the **death of Col. Keith-Falconer;** a vigorous bombardment of Kimberley is carried on by the Boers; **four more troopships** arrive at Cape Town.

—General Brooke issues a proclamation for the observance of **Thanksgiving Day in Cuba.**

—Justice Betts, of the Supreme Court, grants an appeal made by David B. Hill to open action for the **dissolution of the Ramapo Water Company.**

—**John M. Hall** is elected president of the New

Systematic Saving

leads to a comfortable old age. Fifty dollars down and fifteen dollars a month don't amount to much in a year, but if wisely invested this small nucleus accumulates dollars at an astonishing rate.

We are spending $100,000 in what will surely be Chicago's most popular residence suburb. We want to make you a special proposition by which you get the benefit of the inevitable rise in values. Our folder "MAKING YOU SAFE," and our booklet "OAKLAWN," together with "OUR PLAN," tell all about it. They're yours for the asking.

Special bargains this week:—Two corner lots, one block from electric line with 5-cent fare into the heart of the City. Lots worth over $1,400. Sold for this one year ago. Owner, through failure of savings bank, compelled to loose his equity of $300. Can sell for *$1,100, $500 cash,* balance—three yearly notes of $250, $250, $100.

CAMPBELL INVESTMENT COMPANY
(CAPITAL $300,000)
106 La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Sweet as a Peach!

It is not from tonics, either, but from proper food and exercise. This is the secret of a beautiful complexion.

Franklin Mills Flour

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

is easily digested and retains the health-giving, vital elements of the wheat.

If your grocer does not have it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. **Send for FREE BOOKLET.**

THE GENUINE MADE ONLY BY

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Lockport, N. Y.

Mandolins "HOWARD" Guitars

At All First-Class Music Stores. From $7.50 Up.

The handsomest Musical Instrument Catalogue published tells all about them, and gives reasons for their points of superiority. It contains 80 large pages, finely illustrated; shows net prices, and is sent **FREE** to all who write and ask for it.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO.
167 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

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York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, to succeed Chas. P. Clark.

Sunday, November 12.

—The British War Office makes public General Buller's reports from Cape Town telling of recent **attacks by the Boers** on Kimberley and Mafeking.

—Colonel Bell's regiment and a force of American cavalry **enter Tarlac**, in Luzon, without opposition.

—Assistant-Secretary Allen in his annual report to Secretary Long recommends the establishment of a **national naval reserve.**

—The fifteenth annual **horse show** opens at Madison Square Garden, New York, with a larger list of entries than ever before.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Solution of Problems.

No. 424.

Key-move, R—R 6.

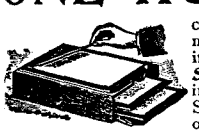
A number were caught by K—Kt 4, not seeing Kt—Q 4 ch.

No. 425.

1. K—R 6 / Kt—K 2	2. Q—K R 8 ch / K—Q 3 (must)	3. Q—Q Kt 8, mate	
1. ..... / B—Q 5 or B 5	2. Q—B 7 ch / Any	3. Q—K Kt 7, mate	
1. ..... / B any other	2. Q—B 7 ch / K—Q 5	3. Q—B 5, mate	

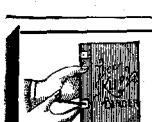
Both problems solved by M. W. H., University

ONE HUNDRED



copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



KLIPS Bind Papers, Sample dozen, 75c. Cover to order. Price list Free.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

KOTEDSILK

IDEAL UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND WOMEN

COATED ON THE INSIDE WITH PURE SILK.

WARM AS WOOL. WILL NOT SHRINK. EASILY WASHED.

KOTEDSILK

TRADE MARK - REGISTERED

PERFECTION IN FORM, FIT AND FINISH.
PREVENTS SUDDEN CHILLS. ANTI-RHEUMATIC.

Men's Shirts	34-44	$2.50 each.	Ladies' Vests	26-40	$2.50 each.
" Drawers	28-44	2.50 "	" Drawers	26-40	2.50 "
" Union Suits	34-44	5.00 "	" Union Suits	26-40	5.00 "
" Undervests	34-44	2.00 "	" Underwaists	26-40	2.00 "
Ladies' Short Underskirts	24-32 waist	$2.50			

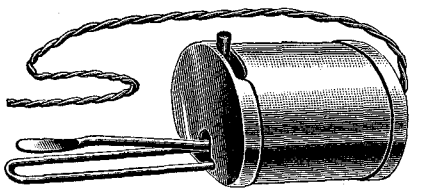
If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Express prepaid.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO.

MILLBURY, MASS. And 76 Leonard Street, New York City.

The Vibratile For Deafness and Nervous Troubles



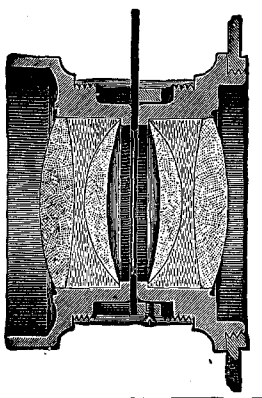
ONE-QUARTER ACTUAL SIZE.

REMARKABLE CASES OF CURES

of partial and complete deafness have recently been made by use of the **VIBRATILE.** The exceeding rapidily of the vibrations produced by the instrument quickly restores to functional activity all the delicate organism of the ear **THE VIBRATILE** is also indicated in cases of Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Insomnia. Vibrates 5,000 a minute. Is under perfect control—switch regulates the vibrating tongue. Any one can use the **VIBRATILE** to advantage, and should at least investigate. Write for booklet. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

HUTCHES & CO., 618 Isabelle Building, Chicago.



Some of the most famous Amateur Photographers in the world use the

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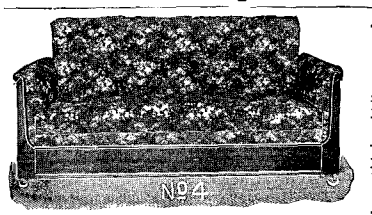

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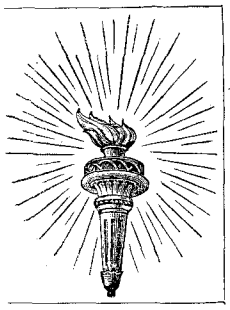

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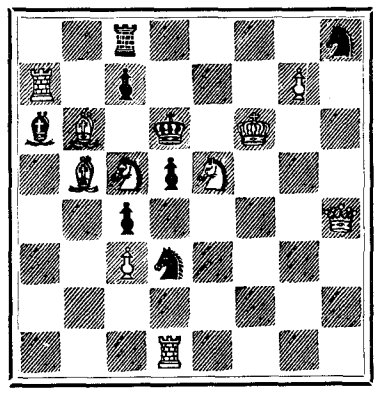

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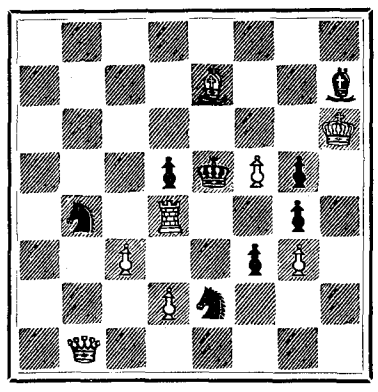

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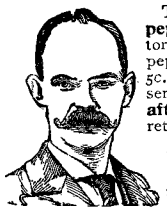

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Queen's Gambit Declined.

	JANOWSKI. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*		JANOWSKI. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13	Kt—B 3	P—B 4 (d)
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14	Kt x Kt P	P x P
3	Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	15	R-R 8ch(e)	K x R
4	B—B 4	B—Q 3	16	Kt x P ch	K—Kt sq
5	B—Kt 3	Castles	17	Kt x Q	R x Kt
6	P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	18	Kt—Kt 5	P x P
7	R—B sq	B—Kt 2	19	Kt—B 7	P x P ch
8	P x P	B x B (a)	20	K x P	Kt—B 3
9	R P x B	P x P	21	Kt x R	B x Kt
10	B—Q 3	P—K R 3 (b)	22	Q—R 4	Kt—K 4
11	P-K Kt 4	R—K sq	23	B—B 5	Kt—K 5 ch
12	P-Kt 5 (c)	P x P	24	K—Kt sq	Resigns (f)

Notes (abridged) from The American Chess Magazine.

(a) Very risky and, as a matter of fact, disastrous. The move is not at all in accordance with Maroczy's conservative style. Presumably Black feared Kt—Q Kt 5 if he played P x P at once; but this would not have been as dangerous as it looked.

(b) Because White threatened 11 B x P ch. Kt x B; 12 Q—R 5, etc.

(c) As is his wont, Janowski dashes right ahead without regard to consequences.

(d) Reckless of danger, evidently, else he would not thus leave the King to his own resources.

(e) A pretty stroke and decisive, yet not so deep that a Maroczy should not foresee it.

(f) This game shows a decided falling-off in form on the part of the young Hungarian, whose defense gave the Parisian no more trouble than that of a Pawn-and-move player.

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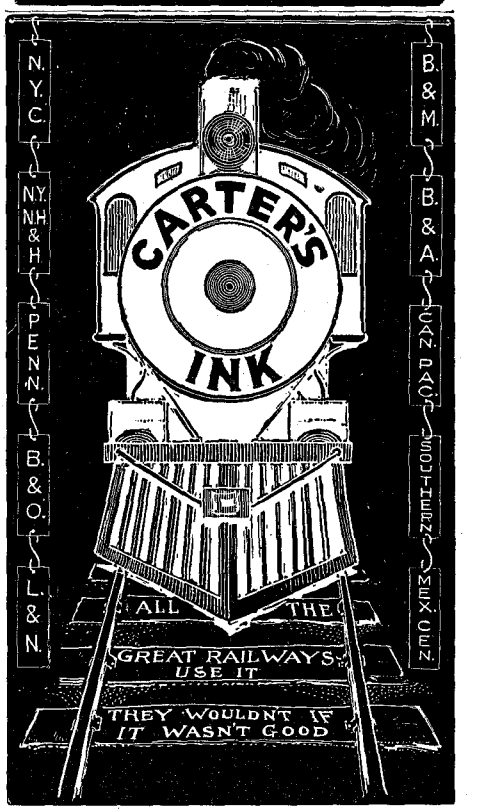

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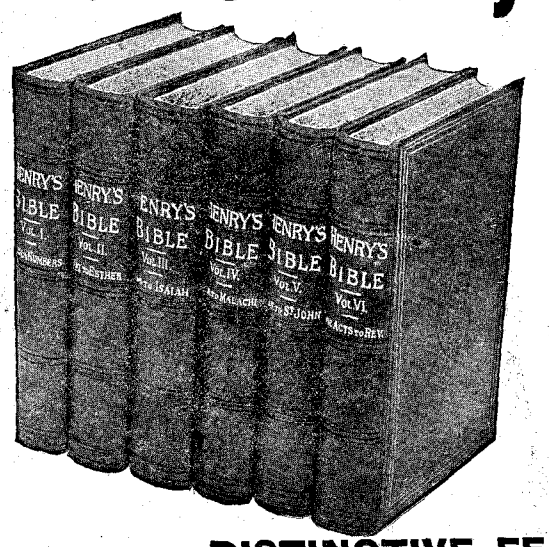

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